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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

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Three locomotives, helpers to the great Dr. Schliemann in his work of excavation, are now puffing about the ruins of Troy, where once, muses the Picayune, the fleet chariot of Achilles dragged the body of Hector.

The information that vigorous measures are being taken to suppress Cuban brigands palls even on the appetite sharp-set for news. In its tender youth, forty-two years ago, remarks the New York Sun, this item was juicy and sapid. To the tooth that now presses its tendinous tissues, the reward is a suffocating flavor of blue mould.

The Chicago Herald notes that Sunday observance is steadily gaining ground in Paris. In the west end the great majority of the shops are closed, and the railway companies have lately agreed not to reckon Sundays in charging for the warehousing of goods. The postoffices, too, are to close in future at 6 p. m. instead of 8, and the two evening letter deliveries are to be abolished.

There are no more servant girls, nurse girls or kitchen girls, announces the New York World. "They are maids," it explains. "If you only have a miserable little sweep you pay $10 a month for doing everything, refer to her as 'my maid.' It may seem droll at first, but it is la mode and will give you an Eiffel tower height in the estimation of the grocer, butcher, janitor and people in general."

The Minnesota Supreme Court has decided that the berths of all sleeping cars running in that state must remain closed when not in use. The case in which this decision was made is quite a celebrated one, that of the St. Louis railroad vs. the State Railroad commission, appellants. The order was first issued to the St. Louis road, which denied the right of the Minnesota commissioner to make it. Judge Young, of the Hennepin county court, after a long hearing decided that the commission had no authority to issue such an order. This decision is reversed by the Supreme Court, and sleeping-car porters must hereafter close all unused upper berths as soon as the trains on which they are running enter the state.

By reference to the Postmaster-General's report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, the astonishing fact is disclosed, boasts the Chicago News, that the quantity of newspapers mailed by the publishers at the Chicago postoffice was 139,379 pounds in excess of the amount mailed at St. Louis, San Francisco, Louisville, Baltimore, Nashville, New Orleans, Indianapolis, Brooklyn, Albany, Buffalo, Savannah, Wheeling, Wilmington, Del., and Mobile, Ala., combined, and 210,746 pounds more than was mailed at Boston, St. Louis, Brooklyn, Mobile, Wilmington, Del., Savannah, and Wheeling combined; also, 9,279,482 pounds more than mailed at the postoffices in the seven largest cities in Pennsylvania—Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Reading, Scranton, Erie and Allegheny. Who says Chicago is not a great literary centre?

The new law regulating the work of minors in Russian factories is not so stringent as the old law was. According to the latter children below the age of twelve years were not allowed to work at all, but the new law allows children of ten and twelve years old to be employed in factories. Children between the ages of twelve and fifteen years were allowed to work only eight hours daily and then only for four hours at a time. The new law allows them to be employed six hours at a time and in some instances even six hours in the night, or even on Sundays and holidays. Women and girls between the ages of fifteen and seventeen years were not allowed to work between 9 o'clock in the evening and 5 o'clock in the morning; now they may be employed at night work. Thus the new law is more favorable for the employers and less protective for the minors and factory women.

An interesting parliamentary paper has just been issued, which shows the average number of hours and days (daily and weekly) worked by men and boys from bank-to-bank in and about the mines of Great Britain. In North and East Lancashire the bank-to-bank hours average 9 1-2, the actual working hours being 8 per day, while the week amounts to 5.17 days on the average. In West Lancashire the average of the actual working day is 7.86 hours, and 4.83 days for the week; while in North Staffordshire there are 7.19 hours, and a working week of 5.02 days. In Northumberland the average is 7.08 hours, and a week of 5.26 days; while in Durham it rises to 7.23 hours and 5.60 days, and in Yorkshire it is 8.8 hours and a week of 5 days. In the South Wales and Monmouthshire districts the bank-to-bank hours average 9 per day, with a working week of 5 1-2 days. It is a fact worthy to be noted that in not a single district do the working hours amount to 8 per day for 6 days in the week.

Silent Music.

Thou canst not know that in my heart, which waits the touch of word,
The music in life's silences thy soul's hand leaves unstirred.
'Tis there I feel it oftentimes, when not a soul is nigh,
Thrilling along life's hidden chords, unseen by dust-dimmed eye.

The silent music of each life doth wait the artist's hand;
A whole life full waits to respond to all who understand!
As if an untouched instrument the world of music lives,
Or played upon by countless hands, retains more than it gives.

So, hidden in the silences of every human soul,
Tho' much is given out in word, doth still abide the whole;
And only he who has the pow'r to read between the lines—
Those spaces 'twixt the motive and the outward given signs—

Can hear the music of that life akin unto his own;
Tho' it to others muffled be' he hears the undertone.
The silent side—the waiting side—each fears to give it voice
For fear the other cannot hear for earth's distracting noise.

But, oh, there is a hand, by both 'tis now unseen,
Which lovingly doth them unite, tho' mist may hang between;
They feel together, and the heart doth clear translate the word
Which others do not understand. Love has the meaning heard.

—Philadelphia Ledger.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

BY HELEN FORREST GRAVES.

"Debt—debt—nothing but debt," grumbled Major Monthill, as he tore open one after another, the numerous letters which lay upon his eleven o'clock breakfast-table. "If I was Midas, himself, I couldn't pay 'em all—and I wouldn't either. There's only one alternative left open to me that I know of—and that is marrying an heiress."

The major eyed himself critically in the opposite mirror. He was a tall, handsome Apollo of a military gentleman, with well-preserved teeth, hair, and whiskers, bright hazel eyes, and a general air of stylishness.

"Yes!" quoth the major, "I must marry rich—and Letty Price is the woman. She's as ugly as a Gorgon—what very unpleasant-looking females those Gorgons must have been, by the way, to get themselves such a reputation for homeliness; but a man must overlook all minor defects when his settlement in life is at stake. I've been a gay young bachelor long enough; I must really turn my attention seriously to Letty Price. But there are several preliminaries to be considered, and one is that she has a lover for every day in the week, and every lover I believe a more genuine fortune-hunter than myself. It takes policy to outgeneral so many suitors, and I've got to look sharp if I expect to win the prize."

Miss Letty Price was rather after the Gorgon style of womankind. Major Monthill was right in his criticism of her style. She was fat and stout, and ungraceful, with a dumpy figure, a short neck, greenish-gray eyes, reddish-brown hair, a turned-up nose, and teeth broken and decayed. Her complexion was muddy, and her chin retreated, and altogether she was a picture that sorely needed the glitter of a golden frame to set it off. But then Miss Letty's grandfather was worth $200,000, and she was consequently what the newspapers call a "society favorite." People listened when she spoke, and laughed obsequiously at her jokes, and admired her taste in dress; and Miss Letty, naturally of a confiding and credulous disposition, believed it all.

With Major Monthill to will was to do, and no sooner did he make up his mind that he must marry an heiress, and that heiress Miss Letitia Price, than he set vigorously about consummating the affair. Bouquets, drives in the Central Park, books and photographs, soft glances and poetically flavored quotations were all alike the engines of his warfare; and when at length the time had arrived, in his estimation, to strike the final blow, he dressed himself in the guise of a nineteenth century exquisite, and went to call on Miss Price.

"It seems to me," said the heiress, who had contrived to make her blowsy cheeks a shade blowsier than ever by a hideous ruby-silk dress, with a scarlet cashmere scarf looped over it, "that you are unusually dull this evening, Major Monthill."

The major affected to start from a deep and absorbing reverie.

"Ah, Miss Price, you of all others should not reproach me with my lack of spirits," he said, sentimentally.

"And why not?" demanded Miss Letty, with elephantine playfulness.

"Need you ask me, when you know so well that my heart is racked by contending emotions."

"I'm sure," quoth the heiress, looking down at the points of her Marie Antoinette slippers, "I don't know why it should be racked."

"Because I love you, and I dare not speak of my love!"

Miss Price colored and essayed a faint little giggle.

"I'm sure, major, I don't see any necessity for such timorousness."

"Because," impressively went on the major, looking unutterable things into the greenish gray orbs—his own eyes were an exquisite white-brown, and well he was aware of the advantages in this respect—"because you are rich and I am poor, and I have registered a solemn vow upon the tablets of my own soul, never to wed an heiress!"

"La!" said Miss Price.

"Of all men," said Major Monthill, "I am the least mercenary. A roof to shelter me from the driving storm, a crust, a glass of clear cold water from the spring—that's all I want. Money I spurn, gold is my bugbear. And yet, Dear Letitia—nay, let me call you thus for once—fate has decreed that I should hopelessly lose my heart to one who is unfortunately rich."

Miss Price burst into tears and impulsively put her fat hand into the major's slender palm.

"Don't talk that way, Marmaduke," she sobbed, "and don't look at me with those mournful eyes, or you'll break my heart."

"Letitia, do you then love me?"

"Yes, yes, I do," wailed the heiress. "I love you with all my soul."

"Alas!" groned the major, "that two such hearts as ours should be parted by a wall of gold."

"But they shan't be," asserted Letty, her nose growing red and her eyes twinkling in the enthusiasm of the moment. "No, Marmaduke, no! Not if grandpapa was ten times as obstinate and pig-headed as he is."

"My Letitia!" sighed the major, in a voice honey sweet and low as summer winds breathing o'er the twilight sea.

And when he left the Price mansion he had the satisfaction of knowing that he was Miss Letty's accepted lover.

He plunged ruthlessly into more debt the very next morning, to the amount of two hundred dollars, to buy a solitaire diamond ring to deck the fat forefinger of his affianced.

"It will be a mere drop in the bucket," he said to himself, "when I come to handle her cash. I hope the old gentleman means to place it entirely at her disposal, and I'll see to the rest."

And Major Monthill contracted for a pair of cream colored horses, a yacht and a cottage at Newport for the summer season on the strength of his known engagement to old Zadoc Price's granddaughter.

Just at this time—life, we all know, is proverbially uncertain—Mr. Zadac Price took it into his venerable head to have a stroke of apoplexy and depart this existence without the ceremonial of more than two days' illness.

"The most sensible thing the old fudge could possibly have done," thought his dutiful grand-son-in-law elect. "Letty'll come into her fortune now without any difficulty, and I shall be a made individual!"

He stopped at a hat store to get his hat draped in a suitable mourning weed, and thought it very becoming. The third day after the funeral he called on Letitia.

Miss Price received him in her new black suit, her nose swelled with much weeping, and her eyelids as pink as if they had been painted all round with a red lead-pencil.

"Dear Letty," murmured the major, his voice attuned to the tenderest sympathy, "do not mourn too deeply! We must all die—and our departed friend had lived out the three-score-and-ten-years allotted to man's life here below."

"I know it!" sniffed Letty, taking out her black-bordered pocket-handkerchief.

"You are not bearing your grief all alone?" he asked.

"No; Cousin Bethuah Jenkins and her husband have been here for a week," Letty lugubriously answered.

Major Monthill pricked up his ears. Cousin Bethuah Jenkins! He had not heretofore been aware that his Letitia had any relatives save her grandsire. However, the two hundred thousand dollars would well bear a few reversionary legacies, and this cousin Bethuah was doubtless an attached relative whom it would be scarcely creditable for the old gentleman to omit entirely from his will.

"The only thing that I regret in this sudden and unlooked-for dispensation of Providence, dearest Letty," went on our smooth-tongued Major, "is that it makes an heiress of you—and I believe that I have before expressed to you my horror of the imputation of wedding a rich wife."

"Don't let that trouble you, Marmy, dear!" cried Letty, hysterically. I—I meant to have told you all about it before, but somehow there never was a real good opportunity."

"Told me all about what, Letitia?" asked the major, in some surprise.

"About my quarrel with grandpapa last month. He said you were a fortune-hunting miscreant—you, dear Marmaduke!—and I never should have a cent from him if I married you. And then I repeated to him the noble words you had spoken, and he said—grandpa always had an inelegant way of expressing himself—that he'd settle your hash for you!' And he called me a fool, and we had an awful quarrel, and he made a new will, and left all his money to Cousin Bethuah Jenkins; but I don't care, Marmy, darling, for I knew," cried the disinherited damsel, with a fresh burst of tears, "that you loved me for myself alone, and not for mere filthy lucre!"

And so speaking, Letty Price flung her hundred and sixty-seven solid pounds of dumpy humanity fondly into the major's arms.

Marmaduke Monthill felt like the man in the old tale who has sold his soul for forty pieces of gold, and finds the treasure changed into dead leaves. He had got Letty Price, but not Letty Price's fortune.

He went home, promising to call early the next morning. The next morning came, but not Major Monthill.

Miss Lettie Price is living, a disappointed damsel, with her cousin Bethuah, who is a good-natured soul, and does not grudge the "bite and sup" to the poor girl whom she really thinks has been used very ill both by her grandfather and the major. As for the gallant Marmaduke, nobody knows what has become of him, not even his creditors, who would certainly be the ones to find out, if anyone could. The diamond solitaire is not yet paid for, and someby else is living in the cottage at Newport this season.

But, after all, it is only one more illustration of the daily lesson we all read—the mutability of human affairs.—[The Weekly.

To Detect Impure Water.

Water has a great variety of impurities, and the means of detecting these, of course, vary with the kind of impure matter existing in it. The most dangerous impurity is organic matter in a state of decomposition and yielding ammonia and other nitrates, but to detect this kind of impurity, unless it is very large, a chemist's analysis is required. The following simple tests may be made: If on addition of a small quantity of sugar of lead dissolved in water it affords a black deposit, the water contains sulphur. If the water reddens blue litmus paper moistened with it, it contains carbonates or acids.

If on adding a few drops of hydrochloric acid and then a small quantity of solution of prussiate of potash the water turns blue there is iron in it. If it turns red litmus paper blue, it contains lime. If sugar is dissolved in it and the solution, kept in a warm place for a few days, becomes cloudy, it contains decomposing organic matter. A peculiar sweet taste indicates organic impurities, and if by adding a little sulphuric acid, the water is blackened it is dangerously impure. Oxalic acid dissolved in water containing lime causes a white precipitate. A few drops of a solution of bisulphate of alumina or even of alum, causes a cloud in water that contains organic impurity.—[New York Times.

The Modern Goths.

Lord Wolseley believes that the Chinese will in time overrun the world—as soon, in fact, as a great general or lawgiver arises among them. At present they have no great leaders, for the simple reason that the government puts out of existence every Celestial who displays more than average intelligence. It is narrated that when Commissioner Leh was asked whether it was true that he had beheaded 60,000 men in three years he replied: "O, surely, more than that." Lord Wolsely thinks, however, that a Chinese Alexander or Moses will come to the front some day, and that his people will then adopt the profession of arms and sweep over India, Russia and the continent, and finally give England, America and Australia a tussle for supremacy. This sounds chimerical, but we should not forget Rome or the Goths.—[Toronto (Canada) Mail.

Range and Power of Modern Rifles.

The range and penetrating power of the modern rifles are tremendous. The six-inch rifle will hurl its projectile through ten and a half inches of wrought iron a thousand yards from the muzzle. The eight-inch rifle will pierce sixteen and three-tenths inches of iron at the same distance. The ten-inch rifle that the rejuvenated Miantonomoh will carry will send its missle through twenty-one inches of iron a thousand yards away. The twelve-inch rifle, of which we are to have a supply in the future, will penetrate twenty-eight inches of iron at a range of three thousand feet.—[Scientific American.

Georgia Olive Oil.

Very few people know that Georgia produces olive oil. Mr. Shadman, of St. Simon's island, has a grove of 160 tress that are now in almost full bearing, and during the season just closed the yield was about 200 gallons of oil, besides the fruit pickled. This oil was for the most part shipped north, although home consumption demanded a portion of the yield. The stock from which these trees came was introduced into America by the Benedictine monks, who at one time resided on Cumberland island.—[Atlanta Constitution.

A LITTLE COLONY.

Fifty White Folks Who Live On a Lofty Rock.

Lord Howe Island, an Arcadia In the Pacific Ocean.

A few months ago the handful of people who live on Pitcairn Island celebrated the hundredth anniversary of the landing of their fathers on that little rock. The world is always glad to hear of the prosperity of this people, and several other little communities inhabiting the smallest specks of land in the ocean also excite much interest.

There is one island, however, of which we seldom hear. It is Lord Howe Island, the home of fifty or sixty white people, about 600 miles northeast of New South Wales. Years ago two or three families from New Zealand thought they would seek a new home. They had heard of the profuse vegetation on this crescent-shaped little island, and decided that they would build new homes there.

So they went to Lord Howe Island, which is only six miles long and about a mile wide, and rises precipitously from the sea to a height of nearly 3000 feet at nearly every point. They built their huts, tilled the land, and after a while two or three other families joined them. Some of these original settlers are still living, but most of the residents are their descendants.

The island is under the government of New Zealand, and once a year it is visited by a magistrate, who settles all little disputes. It is a very easy task, for there are seldom any differences among the people. Like Pitcairn and other little island communities, they have never found it necessary to build a jail.

There were none of the higher mammals on the island when they went there, but now there are quite a number of goats, swine and cats, which, having escaped from domesticity, have lived in the woods so long that they have become quite wild. While some of the men engage in tilling their gardens, others are out fishing. A great many edible fish are caught there, and the people find it very easy to live in comfort without a large amount of labor. They say they have not the slightest desire to return to larger communities.

They do not encourage immigration because they think they and their children will need all of the 3220 acres of the island. Sometimes a sailor from a passing ship spends a little while in the community, and has been known to carry away one of the daughters as his wife, but most of the people are born, live and die there.

They cannot travel more than a few hundred rods without seeing the sea, and of course they come to know every inch of their little world. Once or twice a year a vessel comes to them with a large variety of supplies and they purchase with their copra and other products the goods they need for the ensuing year. At the same time their libraries are replenished with new books, a large lot of newspapers come to their homes, and it takes them a good while to read of all that has happened in the busy world since they last hear of it.—[New York Sun.

How Old is the Wheelbarrow?

The history of the wheelbarrow is of no great importance in itself, but it happens to illustrate well the sources of historical knowledge, and how they yield the facts men desire to know.

The invention of the wheelbarrow has been credited commonly to Pascal, a French philosopher and writer of about the middle of the seventeenth century. According to Littre's dictionary of the French language, however, the wheelbarrow was invented by a Mr. Dupin in 1669. One or the other of these two accounts has been accepted generally—in France at least, where every useful invention is believed to be of French origin.

Now a writer in the French scientific journal, La Nature, calls attention to an old book printed in 1555, in which is a curious wood engraving that represents a single-wheeled barrow pushed along by a laborer. Another plate of the same book shows a tramway car running upon rails. This puts the use of the wheelbarrow back more than a hundred years earlier than the time of Pascal.

Last year, at the exhibition in Paris of carriages of all kinds, it was reported that the origin of the wheelbarrow was to be found in the thirteenth century. In the margin of a manuscript belonging to that time is a drawing of a man wheeling another person in a single-wheeled barrow precisely like those in use at the present day.

In a manuscript of the fourteenth century may be seen a wheelbarrow used for the carriage of a load which looks like bags of grain. Another miniature painting upon a manuscript of the fifteenth century represents a hospital where nuns are attending to the lame and wounded. There is one wounded person who is being brought in on a wheelbarrow. This indicates that the vehicle was used to carry the infirm or disabled.

Still another fifteenth century manuscript shows a wheelbarrow used for moving building materials. As the picture is intended to illustrate the history of Rome, the artist of course saw no want of consistency in representing this vehicle as in use at that early period—and who can say that it was not? The laborer made the work all the easier by the use of a strap which passed over his shoulders.

At present, then, the wheelbarrow is known to be at least six hundred years old, and not two centuries, as was at one time supposed. The next step is to show that William the Conqueror carried wheelbarrows with him when he moved his quarters across the Channel from Normandy to England in the eleventh century.—[Youth's Companion.

Wanderings of Derelicts.

An interesting instance of the strange wanderings of derelicts at sea is furnished by the Atlantic pilot chart. On November 26, 1885, the Port Royal buoy, having gone adrift, began its career of adventure off Charleston harbor. Drifting out into the Gulf Stream it remained in the warm waters of the current during the remainder of the year, gradually moving northward in a zigzag course, probably under the influence of conflicting winds. It was last seen in the Gulf Stream on December 4, 1886. Three months later it was discovered floating off the eastern edge of the Gulf Stream, some 200 miles north of the Bermudas. Then it started for a more southern latitude, and during the month of May voyaged along past the southern side of the Bermudas, passing only a short distance from those coral islands.

For more than a year it was lost sight of, but although it had been in and near the track of the great hurricanes, it was seen in good shape on June 9, 1888, 600 miles northwest of the Bermudas. It has now evidently found a part of the ocean to its liking, for it has remained in that neighborhood, always drifting and sometimes retracing its tracks, but never venturing more than 100 miles in any direction. It was seen by passing vessels several times during this period. At last it took another trip south, and according to the latest advices, on Sept. 25 last, it had again got below the latitude of the Bermudas, but keeping 500 or 600 miles to the eastward of the island. It was still in good condition when last seen. The lonely four years' voyage is particularly interesting for the light it throws upon the old stories of drifting relics having been carried from America to the coast of the Old World before Columbus sailed.—[New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Why Chinese Cobblers Wear Spectacles.

"Do you know why all Chinese cobblers wear spectacles?" said a San Francisco friend to me as we were walking through Mott street together recently taking in the sights. "No? Then I will tell you. It is recorded in Chinese history that once upon a time a cross-eyed cobbler, who mended the noble shoes of Confucius, had red pepper thrown in his eyes by his hot-tempered sponse, and would have been unable to see straight for a month after but that his learned patron loaned him a pair of spectacles which not only made him see perfectly at once, but also took the squint out of his eyes. The sequel of the happy cure was that the cobbler's wife, deceived by the miracle in his eyes, refused to believe that he was her husband and permitted him to pass the remainder of his life in single blessedness. Since then every Chinese cobbler from New York to Shanghai wears spectacles to protect him from red pepper, strabismus and bad wives."

Cochineal Bugs and the Coffee Plant.

An extensive dealer in coffee in this city tells me that the crop in that article has been well nigh ruined in some of the provinces of Guatemala by the cochineal bug. This insect formed, at one time, one of the industries of the the country. When they are examined under the microscope they can be seen to contain a yellowish liquid, in which the female carries her eggs. This liquid grows less and less as the insect grows older, and it soon changes to a reddish powder. In December this transformation begins, and in March the female lays her eggs. At present these insects have selected the coffee plant on which to fasten themselves. The result has been that it soon begins to wilt and turn yellow, and if it arrives at the period of bloom its buds are poor and small. Some of the planters are spraying the plants with nitrate of soda.—[New York Star.

His Daily Allowance.

Tailor (to impecunious man just married to a wealthy girl)—Will you have a money pocket inside your vest, Mr. Smallart?

Smallart—Y—ye—n—no, but you may make a pocket in my coat just large enough to hold fifteen cents.—[Buffalo Courier.

A Song of the Mulberry Tree.

My head in the shade, my feet in the sun—
Heigh-ho for the mulberry tree!
Little care I how the world jogs on,
Heigh-ho for the mulberry tree!
Beggar and scholar, low and high,
Merry and mad, they all go by—
Heigh-ho for the mulberry tree!

The sun on my finger burns like a kiss—
Heigh-ho for the mulberry tree!
Where is the cushion soft as this?
Heigh-ho for the mulberry tree!
Nut for the squirrel, sweets for the bee,
Surely Heaven means well toward me—
Heigh-ho for the mulberry tree!

The old kind earth, the mother of men—
Heigh-ho for the mulberry tree!
Breathes her secrets into my ken,
Heigh-ho for the mulberry tree!
Wealth like hers to the soul is sent—
Shoreless, measureless, sweet content,
Heigh-ho for the mulberry tree!

—[Dora R. Goodale, in the Independent.

HUMOROUS.

A hum bug—The bee.

An egg plant—A hen's nest.

Well known—The man who is never ill.

Nature seems to make a great fuzz over a little thing like a peach.

The most interesting sugar question is, "How many lumps do you take?"

Even the caterpillar has to hump himself if he wants to make any progress.

A corn is something which is pretty hard to get used to, but still it grows on you.

A man in the east has a hen which he calls the highwayman, because she is always 'way layin'.

There is great pleasure in showing some other fellow up as a fool. It takes away that lonely feeling, as it were.

A little girl was once punished for doing wrong, when she said: "Oh, those commandments do break awfully easy."

Maud—However can you get rid of that awful tan? Minnie (a school teacher)—I shall transfer it to my pupils.

She—All poets seem to be fond of sunset. He—Yes. It tells them that they have no more meals to buy for that day.

It is said that money can never give happiness. This is an experiment, however, that every man wishes to try for himself.

There is a good deal of talk nowadays about passionate poets. Just as if most poets leaving editorial offices were not passionate.

He—I feel very jolly tonight—thoroughly wound up, you know. She (very sleepily)—I shouldn't have thought it, for you don't seem to go.

She—Do you know Mr. Jones, I have such a horror of growing old. He—Really! I should have thought you would have got over it by this time!

Wife—You don't think so much of me as you used to. Before we were married you used to say I was an angel. Brute of a Husband—Did I, dear? Well, I wish you were.

Mistress (finding a man in the kitchen)—"When I engaged you, Kate, you said you had no beau." Kate—"Yes, mam, this is true; but this young man is not my beau, he only wants to be."

"I hear your engagement with Miss Boodle is off. How did it happen?" "In strict confidence, Smith, she got mad because I stole a kiss." "I don't see why that should provoke her, when you were engaged." "Well, you see, I stole the kiss from another girl."

Mrs. Brownstone—"I didn't suppose Carrie Sharptongue would settle down into such a meek little woman as she has become since she married. She acts as if she did not dare call her soul her own." Mrs. Brickrow—"No wonder, poor thing! She has three servants."

Mabel—What a perfectly exquisite new bonnet, dearest! Ethel—Oh, I'm so glad you like it! I was so afraid you wouldn't. Are you sure you like it? Mabel—Sure? Oh, perfectly! I always did adore that shape. Why I had three just like it when it was in fashion.

Beggar—Help me, good sir. I have a large family and can scarcely keep the wolf from the door. We are in need of food. Crusty—H'm! Have you got a gun? "Yes, sir." "Well, here's five cents. Go and buy some ammunition, and the next time the wolf comes around kill him and eat him."

Ancestry of the Thoroughbred Horse.

There are three horses—known in horse literature as Darby Arabian, Byerly's Turk and Godolphin Arabian—to which all pedigrees of thoroughbreds are supposed to be traced. The first was brought to England from Aleppo about 1700. The second was owned by Capt. Byerly and used by him in Ireland in 1689, and is said to have come from Turkey. It is supposed that the Godolphin Arabian was not Arabian at all, but a Barb. Nothing very definite is known about him further than that he was bought in Paris and brought to England some time during the reign of Queen Anne.—[New York Sun.

THE PRECIOUS METALS.

Report of the Operations of the United States Mint.

The Amount of Bullion Bought and Currency Coined.

Edward O. Leech, the Director of the Mint, in his annual report shows that the value of the gold received at the mints during the fiscal year was $49,228,933. The silver aggregated 37,438,778 standard ounces of the coining value of $43,562,135. The coinage was the largest in the history of the mint, aggregating 112,608,071 pieces to the total value of $60,254,436. Gold bars were exchanged for gold coin, free of charge, of the value of $16,357,677. The imports and exports of the precious metals during the fiscal year aggregated as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.	Net loss.
Gold	$13,097,146	$17,350,193	$4,253,047
Silver	27,524,147	36,069,602	8,545,455

The total amount of silver purchased during the fiscal year for the coinage of silver dollars was 30,912,111 standard ounces, costing $26,899,336, an average of $0.9968 per fine ounce. From the close of the fiscal year to August 13, the date the new Silver act went into effect, the amount of silver purchased was 3,108,199 standard ounces, costing $3,049,426. The amount of silver bullion purchases under the act of July 14, 1890, which went into effect August 13, to October 31, has been 12,276,578 fine ounces, at a cost of $14,038,168, an average of $1.1437 per fine ounce.

There was a marked improvement in the price of silver during the fiscal year. At the commencement of the year the price was 42 pence, and at the close 47¾, an advance of 5¾ pence, equal to $0.12 6-10. The average price of silver for the fiscal year was $0.9688 per fine ounce. Since the close of the fiscal year the fluctuations have covered a wide range. To July 14 the price advanced to $1.08 an ounce, and to August 13 to $1.13 per ounce. The highest price reached in New York was $1.21 on August 19, and in London 54⅝ pence, equivalent to $1.19¾, on September 3. The price in New York did not vary materially from August 19 to September 3, when a decline took place, extending, with occasional slight advances, to the present price ($1.07).

The Director estimates the stock of metalic money in the United States on July 1, 1890, to have been: Gold, $695,563,029; silver, $463,211,019. Total, $1,158,773,048. The total amount of metalic and paper money in circulation, exclusive of the holdings of the Treasury, on June 30, 1890, was $1,435,610,612, a per capita of $22.00, against $1,380,418,001 at the commencement of the fiscal year, an increase in circulation of $55,192,521.

The number of silver dollars in circulation on June 30, 1890, was $56,278,740, against $54,457,299 at the commencement of the year. The number of silver dollars owned by the people, silver dollars and silver certificates in actual circulation, aggregated $353,894,087, against $311,612,964 at the commencement of the fiscal year. The number of silver dollars owned by the Treasury on June 30, 1890, was 15,594,479, against 21,889,786 on July 1, 1889.

The value of the precious metals used during the last year in the industrial arts in the United States was, approximately: Gold, $16,697,000; silver, $8,967,000, of which $8,680,827 gold and $7,405,032 silver was domestic gold and silver bullion. The product of gold from the mines of the United States during the calendar year was $32,800,000; silver, 53,000,000 fine ounces, commercial value $46,750,000, coining value $64,646,464. The product of the mines and smelters of the United States was: Gold, 2,537,892 troy ounces; silver, 60,236,462 troy ounces.

The total purchases of silver for the coinage of silver dollars from March 1, 1878, to August 12, 1890, was 323,635,576.19 standard silver ounces, costing $308,190,261.71, an average of $1.058 per fine ounce. The total expenses of the mint service aggregated $1,319,436.25. The total earnings from all sources were $10,895,857, and the total loss and expenditures, $1,576,928, leaving a net profit of earnings over expenditures during the fiscal year of $9,252,929.

The Director reviews the coinage legislation of the mint Congress, and recommends the following measures for the action of Congress:

1. Repeal or modification of the act of May 26, 1882, authorizing the exchange of gold bars for gold coin.
2. Recoinage of the subsidiary coins in the Treasury.
3. The use of the proceeds of by products of the acid refineries for the expenses of the same.
4. A new mint at Philadelphia.

FATAL FIRE.

Four Persons Burned to Death at Denver, Col.

Fire started in the rear of M. J. Todd's livery yard in Denver, Col., and notwithstanding the efforts of the fire department the flames had spread nearly all over the yard before the water could be turned on. The flames quickly passed to the St. Elmo Hotel, Meyer's Liquor Company and O'Leary's drug store, while a number of dwellings just across the alley went up in the flames.

The firemen made every endeavor to keep the fire from jumping across Lamarie street, where there were a number of large business blocks. The entire block between Ninth and Tenth streets and Laramie and Market streets was a seething mass, but the fire is now under control unless a strong wind comes up.

One unknown man was burned to death in the hotel, and his charred remains now lie at the Coroner's.

Another man and two children were caught in the same building and burned to death.

The cause of the fire is not known. The loss will probably be over $100,000.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

Tunis Amack Kills His Sweetheart and Then Himself.

A most horrible murder and suicide occurred at Columbus, Ohio, a few days ago. Tunis Amack shot and instantly killed Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, a woman who was separated from her husband and of whom Amack had become enamored.

Amack was a divorced man with three children, the eldest being a boy twenty years of age. Mrs. Anderson had also three children, one a son of twenty.

The policemen pursued the murderer to his boarding house, but he was too fleet for them, and rushing up stairs he roused his son, told him what had been done and ordered him from the room, saying that he was going to kill himself.

Soon afterward a shot was heard and the officers bursting in the door found Amack lying on the bed dead with a bullet hole through his right side and a smoking revolver by his side.

FATAL CRASH AT A SWITCH.

Three Men Killed and Several Others Injured in a Wreck.

A frightful wreck occurred on the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad, at seven o'clock a few nights ago, at a point in Pennsylvania between Carbondale and Mayfield.

An engine, while trying to make a switch, crashed into a passenger train going in an opposite direction at full speed.

The engineers and firemen escaped by jumping, but were slightly injured.

Charles Finnegan, of Carbondale, a man named Burke, of Jermyn, and another whose name was not learned, all of whom where passengers, were killed.

Several other passengers were painfully hurt.

L. L. Polk, National President of the Farmers' Alliance, says alliances have been organized in thirty-five States, numbering in all 35,000 lodges, embracing a membership of 2,000,000. He expects the membership to be increased by 500,000 within the next year.

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Tuesday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

THE ELECTIONS.

The contest of November has been fought and as the smoke of the battle clears away it is clear that the Republicans did not win. A general summary of the result in the different States will be found on our outside page, Of course it is a Republican disappointment, and yet it is but history being repeated. There was never yet a triumphiant party that has not felt the effect of a reverse wave during the middle of its success. Had there been offices enough to "go round" there would have been fewer disgruntled kickers to help defeat the regular nominees. The disappointments in getting what each one felt that he was clearly entitled to engendered personal bickering in almost every district in the United States that had to be fought to a finish. They have brought their result, and now they will be healed and in two years will bring about a complete change, and that which now looks to be a political chaos will result in the grandest of victories. And it will be a victory that will count, for it will mean a Presidency.

WHAT PRESIDENT HARRISON HAS DONE.

President Harrison did not enter upon the performance of his duties with vociferous declarations of his superiority to the rest of mankind, He never pretended that he possessed a monopoly of civic virtues, or that wisdom would die with him, but having taken the oath of office he forthwith began the great work of raising the standard of public service that had been demoralized by four years of Democratic incompetency and perversity. And the great work has been accomplished with thoroughness and skill. Knowledge, energy and discipline have taken the place of ignorance, sloth and confusion, and the old spirit of loyalty to *duty* has been restored to every branch of the public service.

To briefly enumerate: A foreign policy has been inaugurated which upholds the National honor without turbulence and enlarges the National influence without timidity; a Postal service which is constantly embracing new territory and accelerating special communications; a Naval service which is fast building one of the finest Navies in the world; an administration of the War Department which is putting new and splendid reform into practical operation; an Interior administration which is liberal, wise and fair to the settlers, which is organizing the Indian tribes into bodies of self-supporting citizens; a Department of Justice which is alert, economical and unsmirched by scandals; a financial management which is implicitly trusted throughout the entire world; and a Department of Agriculture which by its helpful suggestions is greatly enlarging the volume of our productions, and greatly reducing the expenses of the farmer.

These are some of the first fruits of the restoration of the Republican party to the control of the Government.

AT THE TOP.

The United States leads all nations in agriculture, in mining and in manufacturing. These are the trophies after 29 years of a Protective Tariff. Can any other system furnish such evidences of prosperity? Yet in the presence of such a showing of progress there are men everywhere found who talk about the restraints put upon the enterprise and energy of our people. There is no country in the world where individual enterprise has such wide and varied range and where the inventive genius of man has such encouragement.

"What of Pennsylvania?" somebody asks. It was simply a fight between two influential "bosses"—Quay and Magee, and the latter won. Pattison is elected, for the Magee wing of the Republican party supported him, but the balance of the Republican State ticket is elected and so is the legislature.

Last year the Republicans lost the Governor of Ohio; this year they carry the State by a handsome majority. The Democrats fixed up the Congressional districts so as to give the Republicans only six, but they have elected eight.

The Republican party has lost the next House, but it is not a victory won by Democrats. It came through the jealousies, quarrels, and treachercies of Republicans, The latter will all wheel in line again in '92.

The Republican party has reason to be proud of a President who sets an example to every honest and earnest citizen in the land to go and vote. President Harrison traveled over 1,500 to cast his ballot.

THE ADVANTAGE OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

We have no place in America for dainty people—often called "gilt-edged"—who think that the army would be a good place if it were not for the rank and file. So it is better for the boy to be pitched into a public school, to take "pot luck" with all sorts and conditions of boys, and to learn in the earliest of life that some of the best fellows in the world not to say the brightest, always black their own shoes when they are blacked at all. And in such society the boy early learns the great lesson that all the people are wiser than any one of the people.

THE DANGER OF IDLENESS.

Nothing is so destructive as idleness to either young or old. The mind which is never absorbed upon any useful employment preys upon itself, and generates selfishness, envy and hosts of other discordant elements which mar its growth and retard progress in any direction.

Children pre-eminently need employment. When the young mind is forming its *habits* of thought and action is the time for the wise parent to direct and instil those sentiments which shall make orderly habits, and the sense of *responsibility* which all truly useful individuals must have comes easily and naturally.

Speaking of the recent elections, Senator John Sherman says:

"I have seen such convulsions a dozen times or more, but they have had no permanent effect. In 1878 when I was Secretary of the Treasury we lost the House and Senate both, but two years later we rallied and recovered all that we had lost and elected a Republican President besides. I do not regard the present situation with apprehension. The country will be wiser by next year and better able to pass upon the issues.

Secretary Rittenhouse, of the National Farmers' Alliance, in referring to the recent election, says:

"This ground swell, does not prove that the alliance and kindred organizations will support the democrats in 1892. If the democrats fail to give a greater volume of currency they will receive the same kind of punishment in 1892. We are determined to be felt, and if this House ignores our petitions we will send a House of our own."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, November 7, 1890

The President, like the rest of the republicans, is both surprised and disappointed at the result of the election. He knew, of course, that under the circumstances it would have been little short of a miracle for the republicans to have retained control of the House of Representatives, but the very large gains made by the democrats astonished him as much as it did the democrats themselves, and he is deeply disappointed to think that the result has been obtained solely by the votes of republicans, who have taken advantage of the opportunity to vent their spite, personal and otherwise, by voting against their party and their honest convictions.

He does not regard the result as in any sense a rebuke to his administration, but rather as the effort of misguided republicans to "get even" in an "off year", when the democrats by controlling the House can do themselves no good and the country no harm. Of course, if all the republicans who voted for democrats or remained at home last Tuesday had really abandoned the republican party there would be cause for serious alarm, but such is not the case. It is only repeating history for the administration party to lose its first Congressional election—there has been only one exception to this rule since the foundation of the Government, and when 1892 rolls around the republican party will with unbroken ranks march to victory again.

Mr. Blaine was asked if he thought the election portended a democratic victory in 1882. "Not at all" he replied; "on the contrary, it makes a republican victory in that year almost a certainty." Secretary Noble says he does not see anything in the result to discourage republicans and that lickings are sometimes very salutary to political parties as well as to obstreporous boys.

The Congressional apportionment bill introduced in the House by Representative Dunnell provided that 180,000 shall be the basis for each member of the House, but the bill was prepared with the expectation that the census would show a population of at least 64,000,000. The official returns being 1,500,000 short of that number it will be necessary to change the basis of representation. Should 175,000 be adopted, as now seems probable, Virginia would be the only State that would lose a member, while the following would gain one each: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, Oregon, Washington and Wisconsin; two each, Illinois, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and Texas; three, Nebraska. At least 17 of the new members will be republicans.

Our Native Grasses.

Gerald McCarthy, N. C. Experiment Station.

The wild flora of North Carolina includes about 130 species of grasses. Among these there are several perennial grasses of a very promising character. The botanist of the Experiment Station has recently made a collection of seeds and roots of the grasses growing in the eastern section of the State and also secured samples of their forage sufficient for chemical analysis. These seeds and roots will be planted on the Experiment Farm, and we hope by cultivation and careful selection to so improve the quality of some of them as to make them worthy of a place in the best meadows and pastures.

The Experiment Station is always glad to receive specimens of promising native grasses and to furnish information concerning their value. The grass question is a very important one to North Carolina farmers, The Station has been experimenting with grasses for some time and is now prepared to suggest information concerning the best cultivated grasses, and to indicate what species are most suitable for particular soils. Farmers will be thereby saved from the loss which may be caused by planting certain species upon unsuitable soils.

Remarkable Rescue.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill, makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no remedy could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr, King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from first dose, She continued its use and after taking ten bottles, found herself sound and well, now does her own housework and is as well as she ever was. Free trial bottles of this great discovery at A. Wadsworth's drug store, large bottles 50c and $1.

LITERARY NOTICES.

TO THE KING'S DAUGHTERS: A quarter of a million of the bes young ladies in the land belong to the Order of the King's Daughters, and this order in New York City has actively identified itself with the great Charity Doll Show to open in New York about the middle of December. Messrs. Arkell & Harrison, of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, are sending, without charge, dolls to ladies throughout the land to be dressed for this exhibition and then to be distributed among the worthy poor children in public institutions. The King's Daughters could undertake no better work. Particulars are given in Frank Leslie's this week.

The November ARENA is brainy without being too heavy. The table of contents display a variety of attractive subjects prepared by scholarly minds. Probably the most striking paper is on "The Future American Drama," completed by Mr. Boucicault a few days before his death. The venerable divine, Cyrus A. Bartol, whose strong yet benign face forms the frontispiece of this issue, writes on "Sex in Mind," Prof. N. S. Shaler contributes an able philosophical paper on the African element in America. Rev. Minot J. Savage in a "Glance at the Good Old Times," gives a striking contrast between the past and the present. Nathan Haskell Dole contributes a paper on Turgenief as a poet; "A New Basis of Church Life" is the title of a thoughtful essay by Wilbur Larremore. Other papers are: "Fiddling His Way to Fame," and is a sketch of the life of Governor Taylor of Tennessee; "Sunset on the Mississippi," a poem; and "Destitution in Boston." The moral force evinced in THE ARENA is very noticeable in these days of characterless publications. Its instincts are decidedly reformative, it is emphatically a disturber of the peace of conservation. This moral power has undoubtedly contributed largely to the remarkable of THE ARENA.

President Harrison has issued the usual annual Thanksgiving proclamation, naming Thursday the 27th just as the time.

I have used Dr Bull's Cough Syrup personally and in my family for two or three years and can say that there is nothing to compare to it as a remedy for coughs, colds, &c.
Jas. Corrie, Baltimore, Md.

"What makes that joy, that merriment?"
Rheumatic paids, neuralgic gout,
Salvation Oil has put to rout—
Salvation Oil, for healing sent,
Salvation Oil, the liniment.

STATE NEWS.

Ex-Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson is at Asheville for his health.

The shipment of cotton from Raleigh to foreign ports, so far this season, has been over 12,000 bales.

Eighteen new assemblies of the Knights of Labor have been formed in the State since October 15th.

In the Superior Court of Bertie county last week a woman named Maggie Wynn was sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years upon the charge of infanticide.

David Flowers, revenue officer, has instituted a suit for libel against the State Chronicle for a publication regarding his conduct as a revenue officer in Johnson county.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CATARRH.

Catarrh is a most disgusting ailment and yet many unnecessarily suffer with the disease. They will try local applications, which do no good whatever, but fail to try such constitutional treatment as is afforded by a use of B B B (Botanic Blood Balm) which removes the mucous poison in the blood and thus eradicates the cause of the disease,

N. C. Edwards, Lampasas Springs, Tex, writes: "I was greatly annoyed with catarrh which impaired my general health. The discharge from my nose was very offensive and I used various advertised remedies without benefie until finally the use of B B B entirely cured me. I am proud to recommend a blood remedy with such powerful curative virtue,"

B. C. Kinard & Son, Towaliga, Ga, writes: "We induced a neighbor to try B B B for catarrh, which he though incurable as it had resisted all treatment. It delighted him and continuing its use he was cured sound and well,"

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster of Idaville, Ind, writes: "Electric Bitters has done more for me than all other medicines combined for that bad feeling arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, same place, says: Find Electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine, made me feel like a new man. J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c a bottle at A, Wadsworth's drug store.

For Sale.

A store with residence attached and 4 out houses, located in the central business portion of Edenton, is offered for sale on liberal terms. For information apply at this office.

If the man with the wooden leg wearing a glass eye will call at Robinson & Co's store he will hear of something to his advantage, We don't mean that the wooden leg had a glass eye, but the man had a glass eye. If this meets his eye, not glass one, he will do well to call on us promptly.

Thompson & Son announce tha they are now prepared to fil all orders for Brick. The quality is superior, the best they have yet made, or that have ever been made here.

FOR DYSPEPSIA
Use Brown's Iron Bitters.
Physicians recommend it.
All dealers keep it. $1.00 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

Notice!

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of The Elizabeth City Fair held at the Court House in Elizabeth City, N. C., on Monday, the 8th day of December, 1890, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year,

P. JOHN, Sec'y.

1891.

Harper's Young People.

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

The Twelfth Volume of HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE began on November 4th, 1890. This best and most comprehensive weekly in the world for young readers presents a rich and attractive programme. In fiction there will be "Campmates; A Story of the plains," by Kirk Munroe; "Men of Iron," a romance, by Howard Pyle, with illustrations by the author; "Flying Hill Farm," by Sophie Swett; "The Moon Prince," by R. K. Munkittrick; and "Yellowtop," by Annie Bronson King. In addition to these five serials there will be stories in two or three parts by Thomas Nelson Page, Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, Edwin Lassetter Bynner, Harriett Prescott Spofford, Mary E. Wilkins, Nora Perry and others. Short stories and articles on science, history, travel, adventure, games and sports, with hundreds of illustrations of the highest character, will render HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE for 1891 unrivalled as a miscellany of the best reading for boys and girls.

"The best weekly publication for young people in existence. It is edited with scrupulous care and attention, and in struction and entertainment are mingled in its pages in just the right proportion to captivate the minds of the young, and at the same time to develop their thinking power."—*N. Y. Observer.*

TERMS: Postage Paid, $2.00 Per Year

Vol. XII begins November 4, 1890.

Volumes VIII, X and XI of HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE bound in cloth will be sent by mail, postage pain, on receipt of $3.50. The other volumes are out of print.

Specimen copies sent on receipt of a 2-cent stamp.

Single numbers, Five Cents each.

Remittances should be made by Post Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS.

Address: HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Notice!

Petition to sell Land for Assets:

NORTH CAROLINA: Dare county. In the Superior Court.

George B. Bliven, Administrator of the estate of Esau Berry, dec'd, vs. John E. Berry and Lovey T. Berry,

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Lovey T. Berry, one of the defendants in the above entitled cause, resides beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the court that advertisement be made for six week's successively in THE NORTH CAROLINIAN, a weekly newspaper published in the town of Elizabeth City, N. C., notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and that she appear at the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Dare county, on or before the 10th day of November, 1890, and show cause, if any she has why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted.

This the 24th day of September, 1890.

JOHN W. EVANS,
Clerk Superior Court

PRINTERS' INK.

A JOURNAL FOR ADVERTISERS.

Is issued on the first and fifteenth days of each month, and is the representative journal—the trade journal of American advertisers. It inculcates in the inexperienced advertiser how, when, and where he should advertise; how to write an advertisement; how to display one; what newspapers to use; how much money to expend—in fact, discourses on every point that points of profitable discussion. Advertising is an art practised by many but understood by few. The conductors of PRINTERS' INK understand it, and their advice is based on an experience of more than twenty-five years in placing advertising contracts for many of the largest and most successful advertisers. A year's subscription costs but One Dollar: sample copies Free. Address:—

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Prevents Lung Fever and cures Distemper, Heaves, Fevers, &c., &c.
1 pound in each package.
Sold by all dealers.

DR. BULL'S BABY SYRUP

Facilitates Teething! Sold at druggists
Price 25 Cts.
Regulates the Bowels!

25c A BOTTLE SALVATION OIL
KILLS PAIN

BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of Consumptive persons
PRICE 25 CTS.
For Sale by all druggists.

SMOKE LANGE'S CUBEB CIGARETTES for Catarrh Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

WRIGHT'S POND LILY TOILET WASH

Is a saponaceous, transparent liquid prepared carefully from vegetal and floral ingredients. For every hygienic and cleansing purpose POND LILY meets the demand. It is deliciously scented and delightfully exhilarating in the bath, proving an excellent
Substitute for the Turkish or Russian Bath.
It is the finest *Shampoo* and shaving mixture ever made. It is admirable as a *Dentifrice*. It is indispensable in the *Nursery*, refreshing and remedial to the *Sick*.
It is commended unreservedly by *Clara Barton, President Red Cross; The Smithsonian Institute; W. S. Thompson, president American Pharmaceutical Association; Thomas J. Semmes, president American Bar Association; Mrs. Emma J. Hewitt, associate editor Ladies' Home Journal; Bishop Newman, and very many others. Used in the bath rooms of the U. S. Capitol for years, and also used at the WHITE HOUSE DAILY.*
PRICE 25 CTS.
POND LILY CO., Washington, D.C.
For Sale by Dealers in Toilet Articles.

NOTE.—We believe in advertising a good article and have experimentally adopted the plan of combining with other interests for mutual benefit in that line. For instance, our arrangement with a book-store in one of the oldest stands in Washington enables us to supply our patrons with any publication they may desire, at lowest rates, by mail or otherwise. That with a reporting firm the leading member of which was GENERAL GRANT'S first stenographer and last secretary, enables us to promptly respond to any call for shorthanders, typewriters, accounting accountants and so on. If you want to learn stenography, book-keeping, or a modern language, write us. Shorthand lessons by mail. Phonetic alphabet sent on receipt of stamp. In short, if you want information on any subject whatever, send stamp for reply and we will give it, or try to find some one who can.

Commercial College OF KY. UNIVERSITY, LEXINGTON, KY.
Cheapest & Best Business College in the World.
Highest Honor and Gold Medal over all other Colleges, at World's Exposition, for System of Book-keeping and General Business Education. 10,000 Graduates in Business. 1000 Students annually. 18 Teachers employed. Cost of Full Business Course, including Tuition, Stationery, and Board, about $90. Short-Hand, Type-Writing and Telegraphy specialties. No Vacation. Enter now. Graduates successful. This elegant institution is beautiful and healthful. For circulars address Wilbur R. Smith, Lexington, Ky.
Mention this paper.

WARWICK "PERFECTION" CYCLES.

They are made of High-grade Material by skilled mechanics, and are

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For Lady or Gentleman:

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Successor to
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NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET
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North Carolina Shad a Specialty
No Agents.

CHAMPION BOILER COMPOUND

It is a vegetable liquid, perfectly harmless, and is the cheapest, best and most easily applied. Does its work satisfactorily and thoroughly. A trial will convince owners of boilers of its superiority over any other compound. No chemical acids in its composition. Agents Wanted.

PETCHELL & LOUGHLIN,
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HUMPHREYS'

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are scientifically and carefully prepared prescriptions; used for many years in private practice with success, and for over fifty years used by the people. Every single Specific is a special cure for the disease named.
These Specifics cure without drugging, purging or reducing the system, and are in fact and deed the sovereign remedies of the World.

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1	Fevers,	Congestion, Inflammations	.25
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6	Cholera Morbus,	Vomiting	.25
7	Coughs,	Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia,	Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches,	Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	Dyspepsia,	Bilious Stomach	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods,		.25
12	Whites,	too Profuse Periods	.25
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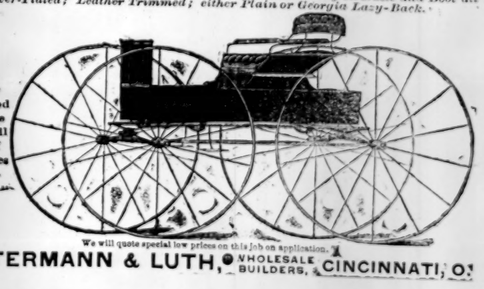

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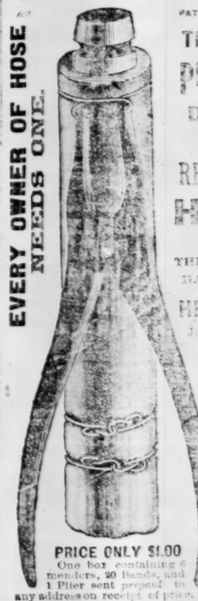

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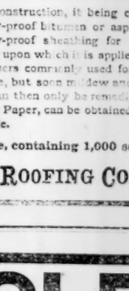

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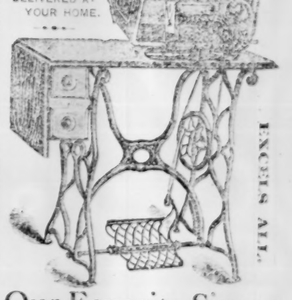

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Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge, No. 14—Geo. W. Twiddy, N. G., H. O. Hill, Sec'y, J. F. Sanders, Treasurer,

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Commissioners: F. M. Godfrey, Chairman, C. H. Robinson, D. B. Bradford, Elliot Whitehurst and J. T. Spence. Sheriff, Thos P. Wilcox. Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman. Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper. Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb. Board of Education. J. W. Albertson jr., R. B. Creecy jr., and S. E. Jones. Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. L. Sheep

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The North Carolinian.

TUESDAY EVENING NOV'R 11, 1890.

☞ The election over, now for business.

☞ Farmers report the corn crop turning out well.

☞ Old Pasquotank remains the banner Republican county of the District.

☞ There is yet a large quantity of cotton out in the fiels of this and adjoining counties.

☞ Blue fish are appearing. A number of boxes from the Beach are being shipped from here.

☞ The census of Pasquotank shows that the white population has increased in much larger proportion than the colored.

☞ On the 2d inst, in Salem, this county, at the residence of Mr. John T. Davis, his daughter Miss Geneva was married to Mr. Jos. Pierce Eves. Rev. Josiah Elliott officiated.

☞ While about seventy per cent of the colored voters remain steadfast in support of the party that enfranchised them it is now evident that the balance of them can be *induced* to vote against it.

☞ A paradox: To hear Democrats cursing the "nigger" and insisting on the "color line" in politics and then on election day doing all they can to get colored votes for the Democratic ticket!

☞ The steam saw mill at Nixonton was destroyed by fire on the 5th inst. The fire was started from sparks on the roof from the smoke-stack. It was partly owned by Mr. B. L. Banks of this city. No insurance.

☞ The Democrats are overjoyed. They are making up for their despair over Cleveland's defeat. Well, those who win have the right to laugh. Republicans were happy two years ago; and they will be in good humor again in '92. They can afford to let the Democracy enjoy a little fun in the "off year," so long as the Presidential elections are safely carried by themselves.

☞ A young gentleman from a distance, not native and to the manor born, who visited the late Elizabeth City Fair, on passing through the main building in company with a friend residing here, remarked to him, "Hang it all, man, you didn't tell me that I would see so many handsome women here. I can't half look at the fine exhibits when I am bewildered by so much female beauty" His companion replied, "Well, on looking at the situation in that light, I can't blame you."

☞ Married at the Methodist Church this afternoon at 1:30, by the pastor Rev. E. M. Jordan, Miss Ellonia M. Gard to Mr. John W. Glover. The attendants were Mr. Albert Gard with Miss Pattie Sanderlin, Mr. Walter Bell with Miss Mae Morgan, Mr Henry Franklin with Miss Clara Glover and Mr. Isaiah Fearing with Miss Cora L. Gard. The bride is the charming daughter of our townsman Capt. T. M. Gard, and the groom a brother of our popular Mayor. The happy couple left on the afternoon Express on a trip to Washington and other points North. The CAROLINIAN's best wishes follow them.

☞ The result of the Solicitor contest is a surprise to everybody. At the outset the popular current was decidedly against the Democratic nominee. Prominent Democrats in all parts of the District predicted and desired his defeat. Aware of this, he "rolled up both sleeves" and went into the fight with a determination to win, and, with the aid of earnest and devoted friends—he has them in every county—secured *more than enough colored votes to elect him!* From every county of the District comes the report: "Many of the Democrats did not vote for Solicitor; some voted for Pool; but it was more than made up by the colored vote cast for Blount." So it was the "colored troops" that carried his banner to victory!

☞ "Don't the election news make you feel despondent" is the question certain jubilant Democrats are now asking the editor of the CAROLINIAN. Not at all. It is simply history repeating itself. In the second year of a Presidential term the party in power always sustains reverses. Every administration from John Quincy Adams down to Abraham Lincoln, with only one exception, lost its second Congress. Since then it has also occurred in in 1874, 1882 and in 1888, Being "off years," many of the voters take things easy, and a majority of the army of energetic workers who were unsuccessful applicants for office are so much disgruntled as to "knife" the Member of Congress from their District for having endorsed the other fellow. Two years hence this "tital wave" will have receded, and the CAROLINIAN's big National rooster will be on deck again! Hence, the editor feels complacently serene, enjoys good digestion and sleeps refreshingly sound.

☞ Blount will still be Solicitor.

☞ Branch will be the next congressman.

——With all their talk, does any store give more and ask less than Robinson & Co

☞ How true it is that "the galled jade winces."

——Fowler & Co's floor mattings are a marvel for wear and at prices that *make them sell.*

☞ A financial article—$1. And it is a very convenient one.

——The all-around grocery store, where you can find what you want, is Robinson & Co's.

☞ "General Scratch" was very conspicuous on election day. He "went for" a number of candidates of both parties.

☞ The man who is small and mean in money matters with his wife, always has a hard time to convince her that he is religious.

——Try a pair of Evett's fine shoes for ladies at Moses Weisel's.

☞ How true it is that the man who is in trouble can always see what an easy thing it would have been for him to have kept out if he had only thought.

——Fowler & Co, keep Reed's fine shoes for ladies and misses. If you have a hard foot to fit they will have a pair made especially for you.

☞ Farmers are not usually backward in public spirit, and they only need a little more business tact to live much better than many of them do, and still lay by something for a rainy day.

— Lines to Moses Weisel's competitors:
Just sit and take it easy,
You are not scared we hope,
For though your talk is breezy
With his prices you can't cope.

☞ Servility and civility are as opposite as the poles. One is despicable, while the other is in the highest degree desirable. That style of manners which combines self respect with respect for the rights and feelings of others is a quality to be cultivated with extreme diligence.

——Several Maps of the United States and the World for sale at this office at a very low price.

☞ A Martin county patron, on renewing his subscription to the CAROLINIAN, kindly writes:

Permit me to say that in every issue there is some new thougut from the editorial pen—something to set the reader to thinking. This feature in addition to the many other excellent ones, makes the CAROLINIAN, in my judgement, a superior paper. I always open each number as soon as I receive it expecting something good, and I am never disappointed.

——Moses Weisel is not rich, but he is pretty well known as a Fair Dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, &c.

☞ The Pasquotank Democratic bosses thought that, with the aid of their colored "allies," they would surely capture several of the county offices, and they had prepared to paint the town a vociferous red. But as old Bobbie Burns expressed it,

"The well laid plans of mice and men
Aft gang aglee,"

and so it proved in this case when the sun went down on Tuesday night.

——Try one of Moses Weisel's fashionable hats,

——THE FRANKLIN is the best $2.50 shoe for men in the City. For sale by Moses Weisel.

☞ On chatting with an intelligent and observing Camden Democrat the other day, the editor asked him if the election news didn't make him "feel good?" "Well, yes," he replied, "but such a victory on Presidential election years would make me feel much better. These 'off year' majorities don't happen practically to count for much." He happened to be posted in what has so almost invariably happened during the past fifty years.

—Any party needing a Tackle Block for hoisting purposes, can secure one at small cost by calling at the CAROLINIAN Office,

——**225,000** Brick just made by Thompson & Son. Had a splendid burn, and a first-class article is the result.

☞ The election here last Tuesday passed off very quietly. There was 756 votes polled, a falling off of 81 on the total registration. The result at this, the Elizabeth City precinct, was as follows:

FOR CONGRESS: C. M. Bernard, 446; W. A. B. Branch, 293.

FOR JUDGES: Republicans 451; Democratic, 290.

FOR SOLICITOR: C. C. Pool 468; J. H. Blount, 257.

FOR SENATORS: J. W. Halstead, 448; E. T. Snipes, 449: James Parker, 294; P. H. Morgan, 289.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE: Hugh Cale, 371; J. M. Weeks, 292; J. L. Oliver 5; Henry Stark, 4; E. Davis, 3.

FOR SHERIFF: T. P. Wilcox, 484; J. W. Small, 266.

FOR TREASURER: Geo. W. Cobb, 489; D. B. Bradford, 257.

FOR CLERK: John P. Overman, 489; W. J. Williams, 259.

FOR REGISTER: M. B. Culpepper, 503; John C. Perry, 249.

FOR SEAVEYOR: Wm. F. Pritchard, 474; H. T. Greenleaf, 274.

FOR TOWNSHIP CONSTABLE: E. F. Lamb, 4. The Republicans had no candidate.

——The following is the vote of the several precincts in the county for Congress, Solicitor and Representative:

Newland: Bernard 129, Branch 125, Pool 137, Blount 119, Cale 191, Weeks 125.

Providence: Bernard 38; Branch 96; Pool 35, Blount 97; Cale 28, Weeks 100.

Elizabeth City: Bernard 446, Branch 293; Pool 468, Blount 257; Cale 371, Weeks 292.

Cartwright's School House: Bernard 47, Branch 39; Pool 50, Blount 26; Cale 47, Weeks 60,

Mt. Hermon: Bernard 63, Branch 57; Pool 61, Blount 54; Cale 51, Weeks 60,

Nixonton: Bernard 73, Branch 33; Pool 82, Blount 22; Cale 67, Weeks 36.

Pool's School House: Bernard 153, Branch 71; Pool 165, Blount 59 Cale 147, Weeks 75.

Salem: Bernard 149, Branch 130; Pool 172, Blount 82; Cale 110, Weeks 158.

——The total vote of the county was: For Congress—Bernard 1103, Branch 844; Solicitor—Pool 1170, Blount 716; Representative—Cale 922, Weeks 881; Sheriff—Wilcox 1072, Small 884; Treasurer—Cobb 1175, Bradford 786, Clerk—Overman 1195, Williams 786; Register—Culpepper 1224, Perry 734; Surveyor—Pritchard 1146, Greenleaf 789.

——The total registration in this county was 2141—1067 whites and 1074 colored. Quite a number, both white and colored, failed to register. The total vote polled was only 1958, nearly 200 short of the registration.

——Drop in and see the improvements at Fowler & Co's. Big room, skylights, piles of goods and *rock bottom prices.*

LOCAL MENTION

How delightful the weather has been the past week.—What smiling faces our Democratic brethren are wearing now.—The Town Commissioners have discontinued the office of Street Overseer.—The September rains having so damaged the cotton seed, the Oil Mill will not operate this season.—On the 4th inst, William Etheridge, late Barber near the corner of Main and Poindexter streets, died and his remains were taken to his native county, Camden, for interment.—On the 5th inst Mr. George F. Dawber and Miss Annie V. Ayers, both of Norfolk, were married in the parlor of the Albemarle House. Rev. L. L. Williams performed the ceremony.—It was on South Road street. Said Mr. Dreary: "How early it gets late these November evenings" Replied Miss Weary; "Yes, indeed Is comes time to go home long before you realize it."—The old bean who is trying to conceal his age was heard the other morning, while at his toilet, humming;

"Whether on the scaffold high,
Or battling with the foe,
The fittest place where man can dye
Is where his whiskers grow."

—The demand for more dwelling houses continues.—Mrs Newton Underwood is suffering from a fractured bone in one of her feet, caused by a recent accidential fall.—The Concert by the Orphans at the Court House on Wednesday night was a good one and was fairly well attended. Miss Maggie Bell has been visiting friends in Edenton.—Our Young Man rises to remark that when colored preachers accept Democratic money to peddle Democratic tickets their flocks ought to pray for them. —Homer W. Styron esq, of Hatteras, was in the city on Saturday and gave the CAROLINIAN a call. He is one of the "old Guard" Republicans. —Representative Cale "reads his title clear" notwithstanding the devious efforts of the "combine" to down him. This will be his third term.—The premiums awarded at the Elizabeth City Pair are being paid as fast as called for.—Mr. R. O Preyer and family, of Cleveland, O, arrived on Friday to make Elizabeth City their home They occupy the late residence of E. J. Barco on Pennsylvania Avenue. The CAROLINIAN extends to them a cordial welcome.—The farmers being very busy, only those came to town on Saturday who were obliged to.—Work on Zimmerman's Shell-crushing Factory is under way.—Mr. C. B. Ladd, of the Gloucester Net & Twine Co, Boston, called on Saturday. He was on his return from a trip down the Sound. He is a reliable and worthy young man.—How actively Culpepper trips along, how serenely Overman appears, and how contented Wilcox is! As for Cobb, "radical" as all call him, even Democrats *will* vote for him!—Mrs. T. G. Skinner, of Hertford, is visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Pailin on upper Main street.—The oyster houses are now all in active operation.—The town authorities have ordered a new plank sidewalk from Mathews street to the Academy. It is needed.—D. S. Kramer is putting up another neat dwelling house on Pearl street, and B. L. Banks has one nearly ready for occupancy on Burgess street.—The frame of the Crystal Ice Company's Factory is up and the work on it is rapidly going on.—Another large oyster shucking and canning house is nearly finished on the river fronting Pailin's mill, and a still larger one is well under way on the north side of the mouth of Poindexter creek. They will make six extensive establishments in the oyster business here—The protracted meeting at the Baptist Church continues. The Pastor has been assisted by Rev. Mr. Vann from Edenton,—Major Bell, on Shepard St, continues quite sick.—The beautiful chrysanthemums, in varied colors, are now adorning the flower yards, and in some of them roses are in gorgeous bloom.—Fowler & Co's store will be closed on Thanksgiving Day, November 27th—Mrs. J. L. Chorry, on Factory Avenue, who has long been a sufferer from cancer, died on the 8th of this month —Messrs. John W. Sykes and J. H. Rodgers have opened a Grocery store at the late stand of E. J. Barco on Poindexter street.—Rev. E. M. Jordan left this afternoon to attend the Methodist Conference at Lynchburg, Va.—Dr. Simmons, of Fairfield, is in the city.—Sol. Levi, of Edenton, is visiting friends here.—As the editor isn't sensitive about his age, and as some friends may feel an interest in knowing, the statement is made that this issue of the CAROLINIAN appears on his 63rd birth day. He has been in editorial harness 34 years. He don't feel to be an old man yet.

The District.

The following is the result, so far as heard, in this District:

Perquimans: Bernard's majority for Congress is 78, Pool for Solicitor 81, Republican Senators 85, White, Democratic caudidate for the legislature, beats Whedbee 33, Speight's majority for Register of Deeds is 2120; Riddick for Sheriff 194, and J. Q. A. Wood's majority for Superior Court Clerk is 1826.

Currituck: The vote for Branch was 945, Barnard 344. For Solicitor Blount has 380 majority. For the Senate, Morgan 993, Parker 973, Halstead 300 and Snipes 287. John J. Morse was elected Representative. Edward Tillett sheriff, H. B. Ansel clerk and Dr. W. H. Cowell Treasurer.

Chowan: Bernard 861, Branch 735; Pool 804, Blount 777; Halstead and Snipes 849, Morgan and Parker 743. Bond, dem, beat Lee, rep. 16 votes. J. H. Perry, rep, is re-elected sheriff by 435 majority.

Gates: The majority for Branch 423; for Blount 405; for Parker 483. Riddick Gatling, ind, elected to the House.

Hertford: Branch 1163; Bernard 1075; Blount 1150, Pool 1073; Morgan 1195, Snipes 1144.

Beaufort: Branch's majority 591; Blount's 407.

Washington: Bernard 742; Branch 571; Pool 744, Blount 522.

Tyrrell: Branch's majority 112; Blount's 79; D. O. Newberry, rep, elected Register of Deeds.

Dare: Entire Republican ticket except Clerk of Court, elected.

Camden: By throwing ont three votes cast for Felix Jones, Republican candidate for the House, the Democratic candidate is counted in by 2 majority. Excepting Register of Deeds, the balance of the Democratic ticket received a majority.

In Martin Branch has about 400 majority, in Pitt 800, and in Carteret 500. Hyde gives Branch 272 majority and Blount 268, and Pamlico about 100.

Babies will cry! It is the only way to tell us that they suffer from pain. Do not stupefy your little ones by administering laudanum or other opiates but use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup which will relieve the baby of all pain. Price only 25c.

Some people suffer with and swear at nasal catarrh, when a 25 cent box of Old Saul's Catarrh Cure, judiciously used, would cure them quickly and surely. Sold by all dealers.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
Cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Nervousness, and General Debility. Physicans recommend it. All dealers sell it. Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

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The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever, Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thonsands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my medicine FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C. 181 Pearl St., New York

1891.
Harper's Magazine.
ILLUSTRATED.

The important series of papers on South America, by Theodore Child, will be continued in HARPER'S MAGAZINE during the greater part of the year 1891. The articles on Southern California, by Charles Dudley Warner, will also be continued. Among other noteworthy attractions will be a novel by Charlet Egbert Craddock; a collection of original drawing by W. M. Thackeray, now published for the first time; a novel written and illustrated by George Du Maurier, a novelette by Wm. Dean Howells; and a series of papers on London by Walter Besant.

In the number and variety of illustrated papers and other articles on subjects of timely interest, as well as in the unrivalled character of its short stories, poems, etc, HARPER'S MAGAZINE will continue to maintain that standard of excellence for which it has been so long distinguished.

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Are the thinking people. They know what they want. They are not to be won by mere irresponsible cackle. Fair dealing wins them. Once won they are staunch customers, not to be budged by bluster.

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ICE AND COAL!

RAWLINS, WHITEHURST & CO.
continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities.
We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.
All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.
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Elizabeth City Academy.
For Both Sexes.
Opens its 13th Annual Term Sept 22, 1890
Prepares for college or business. Commercial department enlarged, offering fine opportunities for business education. Faculty of five teachers. Expenses for term of 38 weeks, including full board and tuition, from $100 to $135. Music and Art extra. Send for catalogue,
S. L. SHEEP. Principal.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned have entered into partnership to carry on the UNDERTAKER'S Business at this place as the successors of the late John H. Ziegler, and at the old stand. In accordance with the wish of the said deceased, expressed in his last will and testament, the business will be conducted in the name of "JOHN H. ZIEGLER" as heretofore.
We will endeavor to serve the public in our line of business upon the same principles of fairness and honesty as were always observed and acted upon by our honored predecessor.
☞ A full supply of Metalic Cases, Cloth Covered and Wooden Caskets kept on hand
March 6, 1889.
CHRISTINA ZIEGLR.
FRED H. ZIEGLER.

PATENTS.

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *Moderate Fees.*
OUR OFFICE is opposite the U, S, Paten Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington
Send model, drawing or photo,, with decription. We advise if patentable or not free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is secured.
A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents with names of actual clients in your State sent free. Address,
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Prompt Returns. Established 1866.
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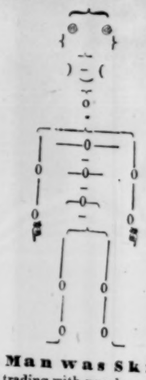

This Man was Skinned through trading with people who offered to undersell us.
We Make no Bones about saying that nobody can, does or shall undersell us or beat us in any feature of Cheapness and Quality.
When it comes to making Bargains, that is, giving the best goods for the least money, we are
Facile Princeps, which is Latin for Big Injin, or The-Man-who-Gets-There.

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Groceries, Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, China Glassware Paints, Oils, Ship Chandlery Lime Cement &c
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AGENT FOR DUPONT'S POWDER { "EVERYBODY SAYS" } TOBACCO AND SNUFF AT FACTORY PRICES

That business has been dull and money scarce during the last six months, Notwithstanding this our business has been larger than for any six months since we began, and continues to increase.

Here's Food for Thought

in this condition of things. The reason for it is of great interest to those who have families to provide for. We have been in this business and have done nothing else for twenty years, and it is reasonable to suppose that we know our business, when and how to buy to be best served. We purchase in large lots direct from first hands, for cash only, and it will pay you

To Examine Our Stock of

Groceries, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, Lead, Zinc, Varnishes and colors, Buggy and Cart Harness, Saddles, Whips, Ship Chandlery, Hay, Lime, Cement, Plaster, &c.

Quotations Cheerfully Given. Lowest Prices Guaranteed. { J. B. FLORA,
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ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
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☞ I have constantly on hand a large and full assortment of ☜
Household Furnishing Goods, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Table Cutlery, Queens, Porcelain and French Decorated Ware, Chandeliers, Glass-ware, Wall-paper, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Glass, &c., &c.
Also Bibles, School Books, Poets and Novels at NEW YORK PRICES! Albums, Sunday School Supplies and all kinds of Stationery very low.
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—Telephone No. 206.—
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The Gloucester Net & Twine Company
invite business for 1890 and '91 for Gill Nets, Traps and Seines, with Seine Twine of the best grade they can make, as good, they believe as the best, and as low as faithful work can be offered at. Cuts and unreasonably low prices invariably invite low grade of goods. The long experience of the under writer is an assurance that the
Best Goods
are the most economical to the poores Fisherman.
Our Mr. Cha's B. Ladd will visit the Sounds about the middle of October and will have with him a full line of samples of Twines and Nets suitable for the Sound Fisheries
We invite your business for the coming season and beg to say that our prices and terms will be as favorable as any and our quality excelled by no one. No order is too large or too small for us to handle.
Wm. Stowe,
President of the Gloucester Net & Twine Co., and late President and 41 years in the American Net and Twine Co.
Boston Mass

Norfolk Southern Railroad.
EDULE TAKES EFFECT MAY 1 1890.
ail and Express (Southbound) daily, except Sundays, leaves Elizabeth City at 11:25 A. M., Northbound, leaves at 2:23 P. M. Arrives at and departs from the Norfolk & Western Railroad depot.
The Accommodation daily, except Sundays, leaves at 7:00 A. M, and returning, arrives at 9:45 P. M. This train does not go to Norfolk but goes into Berkley.
Close connections at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer lines.
Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal Stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion Steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R., from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville,
M. K. KING, General Manager

EASTERN CAROLINA DESPATCH.
FAST FREIGHT LINE.
Regular line of Steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City,
Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.
Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.
Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk Southern Railroad; Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President street Station; Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North River.
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Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent

Norfolk & North Carolina
Canal Co.,
The Norfolk & North Carolina Canal will admit sharp built vessels drawing five feet water; lighter-built vessels, four feet.
The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet and 16½ breadth of beam.
Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binder, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to the satisfaction to the Canal authorities.
Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from the Office at Norfolk.
Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beams (the dimensions called for by the Charter) navigate the Canal at their own risk.
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"GET THE BEST."
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(Mention this Paper.)

ELECTION ECHOES.

Results of the Contests at the Polls Throughout the Union.

An Extraordinary Interest Taken for an Off Year.

Results of the political contests throughout the country are given below by States in alphabetical order. The figures furnished are the latest obtainable up to the time this side of our paper went to press. In some instances later figures may show decreased or increased majorities, or change the result as indicated by first returns entirely.

ALABAMA.

Alabama elected eight Congressmen. A solid Democratic delegation was sent to Congress.

ARKANSAS.

Arkansas elected five Congressmen. The Democrats on the morning after the election claimed the election of all the Congressmen, including Breckinridge in the Second.

CALIFORNIA.

California elected State officers, Legislature, and six Congressmen. The Congressional delegation will stand about four Republicans and two Democrats.

COLORADO.

Colorado elected State officers, Legislature, and one Congressman. An unusually heavy vote was cast throughout the State. At the Democratic headquarters every one was jubilant, and Chairman Arbuckle claimed the election of the entire ticket by 5000 on the basis that fifty per cent. of the registered voted.

CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut elected State officers, Legislature and four Congressmen. The Democratic candidate for Governor had a plurality, and three Democrats and one Republican were elected to Congress. David A. Wells, the noted tariff reform advocate, was defeated. The Legislature is Republican by about fifteen votes.

DELEWARE.

Deleware elected Governor, Legislature, and one Congressman. Delaware polled the largest vote ever known. Reynolds (Democrat) is elected Governor by a majority of 531. John W. Causey is elected to Congress by 726.

FLORIDA.

Florida elected Supreme Court Justice, Controller, Legislature, and two Congressman. The Democrats elected both houses and secured both branches of the Legislature.

GEORGIA.

Georgia elected ten Congressmen. All ten nominees of the Democrats and the Farmers' Alliance were successful.

ILLINOIS.

Illinois elected State Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Legislature and twenty Congressmen. Early indications were that the Democrats had gained two Congressmen and that the General Assembly was in doubt.

INDIANA.

Indiana elected minor State officers, Legislature and thirteen Congressmen. The Democrats carried the State by about 15,000 majority and elected a majority in the Legislature, insuring a party successor to Senator Voorhees. The Congressional delegation, according to first returns, will stand about eleven Democrats to two Republicans.

IOWA.

Iowa elected minor State officers and eleven Congressmen. The returns received showed a division on the State officers, while the Democrats gained five Congressmen.

KANSAS.

Kansas elected State officers, Legislature, seven Congressmen, and voted upon two proposed amendments to the State Constitution. The Farmers' Alliance polled a heavy vote, but the Republicans claimed the State by about 15,000 plurality. The Farmers' Alliance claimed three Congressmen and the Democrats two.

KENTUCKY.

Kentucky elected eleven Congressmen. It seems possible that John H. Wilson (Republican), with a majority of 8000 to go on, has been defeated by E. J. Howard (Democrat). W. C. Breckinridge, Democrat, was re-elected to Congress for the Lexington district by a heavy majority. His only opponent was the Prohibition candidate. On the other hand, J. W. Kendall, Democrat, in the Louth District, is probably defeated by R. C. Hill, Republican.

LOUISIANA.

Louisiana elected six Congressmen. All the Democratic candidates were successful.

MARYLAND.

Maryland elected six Congressmen. First returns showed that the Democrats had elected five candidates, while both parties claimed the Sixth District.

MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi elected seven Congressman. The election passed off quietly throughout the State. The indications were that a solid Democratic delegation was elected.

MONTANA.

Montana elected a Legislature and one Congressman. Ex-Governor White, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, expresses confidence in the election of Carter and a majority of the Republican State Senators.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts elected State officers, Legislature, and twelve Congressman. Massachusetts elected as Governor, William E. Russell, Democrat, over J. Q. A. Brackett, Republican, by a vote of 142,000 to 135,000. The total vote was ten per cent. greater than last year. J. F. O'Neil and John F. Andrew were elected to Congress by increased pluralities. In the Fifth District Sherman Hoar, the youthful Democratic nephew of Senator Hoar was elected over J. A. Fox.

MICHIGAN.

Michigan elected State officers, Legislature and eleven Congressmen. There was a close race in this State, both parties claiming a victory on the morning after election. The Congressional delegation will stand at about five Republicans and six Democrats. The Legislature is Democratic, and later returns gave the State to the Democrats by a small majority.

MISSOURI.

Missouri elected minor State officers, Legislature, and fourteen Congressmen. Bright weather and the novelty of the Australian system brought out a very heavy vote for an off year all over Missouri. At 9 o'clock enough was known to show that the Democrats had elected J. B. Gantt Supreme Judge, H. M. Hickman Railroad Commissioner, and Lloyd E. Wolfe.

MINNESOTA

Minnesota elected State officers, Legislature, and five Congressmen. For the first time in the history of the State there were four tickets in the field, Republican, Democratic, Alliance and Prohibition. Returns from 500 precincts showed that W. R. Merriam, Republican, was re-elected Governor by about 8000, against 24,000 two years ago.

NEBRASKA.

Nebraska elected State officers, Legislature, and three Congressmen, and voted upon four proposed amendments to the State Constitution. Early returns indicated that the Democrats had carried the State. Both parties claimed the three Congressmen. Prohibition was defeated by about 15,000 votes.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

New Hampshire elected Governor, Legislature, and two Congressmen. First indications were that the Democratic candidates for Governor had a majority, and had made heavy gains in the Legislature, which elects a successor to United States Senator Blair. Both parties claimed the Legislature on joint ballot.

NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey elected a Legislature and seven Congressmen. The Congressional delegation will stand five Democrats to two Republicans. The Legislature is heavily Democratic in both branches.

NEW YORK.

New York elected Judge of the Court of Appeals, two Judges of the Supreme Court, Assembly, and thirty-four Congressmen. Both leading parties having united on Judge Earl for Court of Appeals Judge, there was practically no contest. The Democrats gained three or four Congressmen according to early returns, while they also obtained a small majority in the House of Assembly. In New York City Mayor Grant and the other Tammany Hall candidates defeated the Fusion ticket after a heated canvass. In Brooklyn the entire Democratic municipal ticket won.

NEVADA.

Nevada elected State officers, Legislature, and one Congressman. The Republican candidates were successful in every district for every office.

NORTH CAROLINA.

North Carolina elected Chief and Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, Legislature and nine Congressmen. The Democrats were successful in the State and Legislature, and together with the Farmers' Alliance, they elected all their Congressional candidates.

NORTH DAKOTA.

North Dakota elected State officers, Legislature and one Congressman. The Republicans made a clean sweep, electing all their candidates.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island elected two Congressmen. In the First District, Spooner, Republican, was defeated by Lapham, Democrat. Arnold, Republican, was probably elected.

OHIO.

Ohio elected minor State officers and twenty-one Congressmen. The Republican State ticket was successful, while the Democrats gained a number of Congressmen. In McKinley's district there had been the fiercest fight of the Congressional campaign, and the author of the new Tariff bill lost by a small minority. Ex-Governor Foster was also defeated.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Both parties claimed the State, but the Democrats have made gains in the Congressional delegation. At 2 A. M. on the morning after the election the Democratic State Committee asserted that Pattison was elected by a small majority. The Republicans disputed this claim, but later reports gave the State to Pattison by over 16,000 majority. The Democrats gained three Congressmen.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

South Carolina elected State officers, Legislature, and several Congressmen. Tillman (Farmers' Alliance and Democrat) was elected Governor by not less than 25,000 majority. The total vote in the State does not exceed 75,000. The election was quiet.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

South Dakota elected State officers, Legislature, and two Congressmen. The Republicans have carried the Legislature by a small majority on joint ballot. A. C. Mellette is re-elected Governor by a reduced plurality. J. A. Pickler and John R. Gamble, both Republicans, are elected representatives in Congress. Pierre has been selected as the permanent seat of government by about 5000 majority over Huron, the only other competitor.

TENNESSEE.

Tennessee elected Governor, Legislature, and ten Congressmen. A very light vote was polled on account of the registration and poll tax laws. John P. Buchanan (Democrat) was elected Governor by a plurality estimated at from 20,000 to 35,000 over Baxter (Republican) and Kelly (Prohibition). Ten Congressional districts show that the Democrats have carried seven of them. The First and Third Districts are in doubt.

TEXAS.

Texas elected State officers, Legislature and eleven Congressmen, and voted upon two proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State. The Democratic Executive Committee estimates James S. Hogg's majority for Governor over Webster Flanigan at 130,000. In the Congressional contest there is only one district out of the eleven which the Republicans do not concede to the Democrats. That is the Seventh District, represented by William H. Crain. It is doubtful.

VIRGINIA.

Virginia elected ten Congressman. The indications were that the Democrats made a clean sweep in Virginia and carried all ten Congressional districts. James F. Epes, Democrat, is elected in the Fourth District over John M. Langston, colored, Republican.

WASHINGTON.

Washington elected Legislature and one Congressman. It was estimated that the Republicans were successful.

WEST VIRGINIA.

West Virginia elected Judge of the Court of Appeals, Legislature and four Congressmen. A close contest took place here, the Democrats claiming all four Congressmen and the Republicans claiming half the delegation.

WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin elected State officers, Legislature, and nine Congressmen. There was a hot fight in this State over the school question, and both parties claimed the State. There was also a close race in several of the Congressional districts. Later returns gave the Governor, Legislature and six out of the nine Congressmen to the Democrats.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The Present and the New House of Representatives Compared.

The following is a tabulated comparison of the present with the next House of Representatives as indicated by returns furnished by the Associated Press dispatches on the second day after the elections, and subject therefore to revision by later returns:

	51st Congress. Dem.	Rep.	52d Congress. Dem.	Rep.
Alabama	7	1	8	..
Arkansas	3	2	5	..
California	2	4	6	6
Colorado	..	1	..	1
Connecticut	1	3	3	1
Delaware	1	..	1	..
Florida	1	1	2	..
Georgia	10	..	10	..
Idaho	..	..	..	1
Illinois	7	18	11	9
Indiana	10	3	10	3
Iowa	1	10	6	4
Kansas	..	7	5	2
Kentucky	9	2	10	1
Louisiana	5	1	6	..
Maine	..	4	..	4
Maryland	3	3	6	..
Massachusetts	2	10	7	5
Michigan	2	9	6	5
Minnesota	..	5	3	2
Mississippi	7	..	7	..
Missouri	4	14	..	..
Montana	..	1	1	..
Nebraska	..	3	2	1
Nevada	..	1	..	1
New Hampshire	..	2	1	1
New Jersey	3	4	5	2
New York	15	19	20	14
North Carolina	6	3	8	1
North Dakota	..	1	..	1
Ohio	5	16	14	7
Oregon	..	1	..	1
Pennsylvania	7	21	10	18
Rhode Island	..	2	1	..
South Carolina	7	1	6	1
South Dakota	..	2	..	2
Tennessee	7	3	8	2
Texas	11	..	11	..
Vermont	..	2	..	2
Virginia	6	4	9	1
Washington	..	1	..	1
West Virginia	2	2	4	..
Wisconsin	2	7	6	3
Wyoming	..	..	..	1
Total	151	179	226	108
Whole number of members				332
Democrats in next House				226
Republicans in next House				105
No election Rhode Island				1
Democratic majority				121

A WORKMAN near Breslau, Germany, killed his brother by firing a bullet through his head, at the brother's repeated and urgent request. Then he tried to kill himself but did not succeed. He was sentenced to three years imprisonment. The request of the brother was clearly proved.

KICKING HORSE, who has been posing before the Sioux Indians as a Messiah who is to give them the earth, has been banished by the Federal authorities from that portion of it reserved for the tribe.

THE MARKETS.

45 NEW YORK.			
Beeves	3 15	@	5 15
Milch Cows, com. to good	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, common to prime	2 10	@	7 00
Sheep	3 50	@	5 30
Lambs	5 50	@	6 37½
Hogs—Live	4 20	@	4 40
Dressed	5	@	6½
Flour—City Mill Extra	5 25	@	5 50
Patents	5 50	@	6 25
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 07½	@	1 08¼
Rye—State	75½	@	77
Barley—Two-rowed State	88	@	89
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	60¼	@	61½
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	54
Mixed Western	47	@	52
Hay—Good	—	@	80
Straw—Long Rye	80	@	85
Lard—City Steam	—	@	6.05c
Butter—State Creamery	19	@	25½
Dairy, fair to good	16	@	21
West. Im. Creamery	11	@	21
Factory	8	@	16
Cheese—State Factory	8½	@	9¾
Skims—Light	—	@	7
Western	6	@	9¼
Eggs—State and Penn	24	@	25
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	1 75	@	4 65
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 75	@	4 95
Lambs—Fair to Good	5 75	@	6 05
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	3 80	@	4 10
Flour—Family	3 85	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 1 Northern	—	@	1 05¾
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	—	@	38¾
Oats—No. 2, White	51¾	@	52
Barley—No. 1 Canada	94	@	95
BOSTON.			
Egg—Near-by	30	@	35
Seeds—Timothy, Northern	2 25	@	2 50
Clover, Northern	10	@	11
Hay—Fair	14 00	@	15 00
Straw—Good to Prime	17 00	@	17 50
Butter—Firsts	21	@	23
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	3½	@	6½
Sheep—Live weight	3	@	4¾
Lambs	5	@	6
Hogs—Northern	4¾	@	5½
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	4 25	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 2 Red, Nov.	1 00	@	1 00½
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Nov.	59	@	60
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	52¾
Potatoes	40	@	80
Butter—Creamery Extra	23	@	24
Cheese—Part skims	6	@	8

AN OCEAN HORROR.

The Spanish Steamer Viscaya Sunk off Barnegat, N. J.

More Than Four Score Souls Perish Instantly.

A tragedy of the sea, accompanied with details of a most harrowing description, befell the Spanish steamship Viscaya at 7:30 o'clock a few nights ago, barely seven hours after she left the port of New York with ninety-three souls on board, of whom only twelve were rescued to tell of the disaster.

The Viscaya had just passed Barnegat Light, on the New Jersey coast; the stars were shining brightly. Captain Francesco Canill stood on the bridge, and the male passengers, of whom there were ten, were in the smoking room and on deck.

Suddenly a schooner loomed up, and without warning crashed into the starboard side amidships, cutting a terrible hole in the side, through which the sea poured, extinguishing the fires and destroying all chance of running the vessel ashore.

A part of the rigging fell on Captain Canill, killing him instantly. Four minutes later the steamer sank with all her passengers and sixty-five of her crew. Barely had the boiling of the water announced that the steamer had gone down when the schooner disappeared, leaving no trace even of her crew.

The passengers who were on the steamer Viscaya who are lost are:

Juan Pedro, M. A. Calvos, wife, child and nurse, Mr. Puer and three children, A. Ruiz, Jose Acaibia, Ramona Alvarez, Juan F. Hedmann, Iscar Islauer, Luigi Fellion, Jose M. Garcia.

Close upon the crash followed a terrible scene. Mrs. Calvos, one of the passengers, rushed on deck with her baby in her arms, and when she learned that the vessel was going to sink, she cried loudly for help for herself and child, but no heed was paid to her. Mr. Purr and his three children, all of tender years, were also on deck with the other passengers, and as the vessel went down the air was rent with the despairing cries of the doomed ones.

Altogether, it is an unexplainable accident, and is the most awful marine disaster that has happened off the coast since the Geiser was run into by the Thingvalla two years ago and sunk with 105 of her passengers and crew.

The crew, evidently, made no effort to save anyone but themselves. As soon as the vessel struck those on deck jumped into the water and swam to the schooner. There were about twenty of them. No attempt was made to send up distress rockets.

An order was given to lower a lifeboat, but as the vessel began to settle the crew abandoned the attempt. Those who had leaped overboard managed to reach the schooner and climbed into the rigging, from which twelve were subsequently rescued after twelve hours of suffering by the British steamer Humboldt, bound from Rio Janeiro to New York.

A little before 5 o'clock that morning the Humboldt took a pilot aboard. As the vessel came nearer port he mounted the bridge with Captain Black and First Officer Chase. On looking through his glass toward shore the Captain saw something in the distance which he could not make out.

It looked like a vessel, but was without a hull. Small black objects could been on it. Captain Black steered his vessel toward it, and, as he approached, saw the tops of four tall masts sticking up in the air, with a dozen men hanging on and feebly waving their arms to attract attention.

A little nearer shore was the steamer, her funnel and three masts sticking out of the water. The steamer's yawl was lowered and, manned by First Officer Chase and four sailors, went to the wrecked schooner, to the rigging of which it was made fast.

The sailors climbed up and assisted the twelve shipwrecked men into the boat. On reaching the steamer, more dead than alive, they were taken aboard and given dry clothes and food.

Many of the crew were without hats, coats, shoes, or, in fact, any covering but shirts and trousers, and when taken off they shook like palsied men, were not able to speak, and had to be carried on board the steamer. During the twelve hours that they were exposed a number of them dropped into the sea, either frozen or killed.

Those above, seeing the same fate staring them in the face, cut pieces from the upper sails of the schooner and used them as a covering, and to that they owe their lives.

The Viscaya, which was outward bound, lies seven miles off Barnegat, inside the schooner, as if her Captain had made an effort to slew her around and beach her. The trysails are set, and the gaffs almost touch the water.

The Viscaya was a three masted, iron screw steamer, built in 1872 by J. & W. Dudgeon, of London. She is 287 feet long, thirty-eight feet beam and twenty-seven feet deep. She had three cylinders of thirty-four, sixty and thirty inches. She was recently repaired and refitted, and valued at $350,000. The cargo was a general one, valued at $60,000.

Captain Canill was about fifty years of age and married. He leaves a family, who reside in Spain, and has been for twenty years in the employ of the company. He was just starting on his fourth trip in the Viscaya.

Juan Pedro and M. A. Calro had just arrived by the steamer La Bretagne from Havre, France. Senor Pedro was a member by marriage of the famous Barro family. At the death of Senor Barro he inherited, through his wife, a part of the millions, and the plantations of his father-in-law. These, with his own possessions, made him the richest man in the island of Cuba, his wealth being estimated at $30,000,000.

His palace at Havana is said to be one of the most beautiful private residences outside of the princely castles of the Old World. He was born in Spain, but passed most of his life in Cuba, where his children were born. He had been in Europe with his wife, his son and daughter-in-law since June.

Senor Alvo was a member of the firm of Francke Sons & Co., of Havana. He is well known as one of the largest dealers in sugar in Havana. He was about forty-seven years old.

He was accompanied by his wife, his four-year-old son and a maid. Mme. Calro was a Miss Angulo.

The other passengers are unknown to prominent Cubans in New York City and were probably on their way to the smaller ports at which the Viscayo called.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

EX-SECRETARY WHITNEY is forty-nine years old.

IT is now said that the Prince of Wales favors Home Rule for Ireland.

RIDER HAGGARD, the author, will spend the winter in the City of Mexico, the guest of an English friend.

A DAUGHTER of General Rosecrans is a Ursul ne Nun, who until very recently was assigned to the convent at Santa Rosa, Cal.

MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE has been speaking from public platforms since 1862, when she made her debut as an orator in Dubuque, Iowa.

SPEAKER REED'S wife was the daughter of a Congregational minister, and was a school teacher. Their only child is a fifteen-year-old girl, Catharine.

ANTONIO DE NAVARRO, the husband of Mary Anderson, the actress, has just come into a legacy of $300,000, left him by the late Francis Dykers, of New York City.

AN Indianapolis sculptor has finished a clay model for a bust of the Hoosier poet, James Whitcomb Riley. The model will be sent to Rome in a few days to be cast in bronze.

MRS. STANLEY has refused to live in Africa, and has persuaded her husband to decline the position of Governorship of the Congo, offered to him by the King of the Belgians.

E. BERRY WALL, of New York City, is tired of being king of the dudes, and has become an insurance agent. He says that his reputation has greatly injured his business prospects.

THE real truth about the King of the Netherlands is that he has been in a state of driveling idiotcy for more than six months, and all state affairs have been transacted by Queen Emma.

ROBERT BURDETTE, the humorist, has almost abandoned writing for the newspapers. He devotes his time now to lecturing, and says that he has become comparatively a gentleman of leisure.

SUSAN LA FLESH, an Indian girl, who graduated in medicine from one of the colleges in New York City, after passing through the Hamilton school, is practicing among her tribe, the Omahas.

FIELD MARSHAL VON MOLTKE lives in a plain, square house of two stories, near Schweidnitz, in Silesia. The entrance is guarded by two great guns from Mount Valerien that were presented to the Count by the late Emperor William.

THE Orleans princes, one of whom is the son of the Comte de Paris, now traveling in this country, are the richest princes in the world. They will inherit in about three months $32,000,000 through the death of the Duke de Montpensier, of Seville, Spain.

AN English syndicate has purchased the principal flouring mills at Montreal, Canada, at a price of nearly $3,000,000.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

The German Government Will Purchase Professor Koch's Cure.

Professor Robert Koch had an audience with the Emperor of Germany at Berlin on the subject of his new cure for consumption. His Majesty proposes that the Government shall purchase the invention outright, and build a special hospital for its application, Professor Koch receiving a large annuity, besides a title.

It is stated as an ascertained fact that several slight cases have been undoubtedly cured by the Koch method, while in graver cases, where the disease has obtained a firmer hold and portions of the lung have wasted away, the life of the patient has been prolonged and the growth and progress of the bacillus have been arrested, if the pest itself has not been actually destroyed.

A NATIONAL exploring expedition just back from Alaska has ascertained that Mount St. Elias is in United States territory and that instead of being 19,500 feet high its altitude is less than 15,000 feet.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

Highly concentrated. Dose small. In quantity costs less than one-tenth cent a day per hen. Prevents and cures all diseases. If you can't get it, we send by mail post-paid. One pack $5c. Five $1. 2 1-2 lb. can $1.20; 6 cans $5. Express paid. Testimonials free. Send stamps or cash. Farmers' Poultry Guide (price 25c.) free with $1.00 orders or more. L. L. Sheridan & Co., Boston, Mass.

THE LABOR WORLD.

GERMANY'S bakers average $2.50 per week.

THE lace makers' strike at Calais, France, has ended.

ST. PAUL (Minn.) city laborers get $1.40 for eight hours.

DUNDEE (Scotland) boat builders get fourteen cents per hour.

IN Berlin 800 salesgirls get medical care for ten cents a week.

THE San Francisco (Cal.) union will establish a co-operative shoe factory.

IT is estimated that there are now about 75,000 women typewriters in the United States.

A NEW YORK beer-drivers' union suspended a member for neglecting his duties to his employer.

OF the 17,000,000 wage-workers in the United States 4,000,000 belong to labor organizations.

INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.) girls won a strike against entering and leaving the store by the back entrance.

IN Italy 200,000 people live in cellars. Many laborers there average only twenty-five cents a day.

CANADIAN seal-hunters have formed a union and demanded $3 for each seal killed. They received $1.50.

FURNITURE-WORKERS met at Indianapolis, Ind., recently. This union won thirty-one demands without a strike.

THE Vandalia Railroad has advanced the pay of its train dispatchers to $110 per month, eight hours per day service.

JOHN BURNS, the labor leader of London, is a lover and student of books. He is in that respect a worthy example for all workmen.

THE architects of Quebec, Canada, have organized an association to protect themselves against the competition of American architects.

AN association of housekeepers in Philadelphia formed some months ago to deal with the servant-girl question now has 600 members and expects to have 1500 in two months.

JOHN ADAMS, a Chicago car driver, is worth $25,000. He has been working for the same company—the North Side—about fifteen years, and is said by the company to be as honest as the day is long. He is unmarried.

THE numerical strength of the different railroad organizations is estimated as follows: Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 20,000; Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, 18,000; Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, 16,000; Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association, 6000; Brotherhood of Railroad Conductors, 2000.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

NICKEL is in great demand now.

THE Java coffee harvest is short

DEER are plentiful in the Adirondacks.

LONDON has 60,000 families that live in cellars.

NATURAL gas has been discovered in Alabama.

INDIANS are serving on North Dakota juries.

THE Eiffel tower at Paris is no longer a financial success.

INDICATIONS of another boom are reported from California.

VERMONT sheep are winning distinction in foreign lands.

THERE are 2,000,000 head of sheep and goats in New Mexico.

BALTIMORE has decided to have a police record of its inhabitants.

BUFFALO BILL'S Wild West Show has gone into winter quarters in Europe.

IT is proposed to establish a Southern school of technology at Richmond, Va.

THE net debt of New York City is now about $97,000,000, or over $58 per capita.

AN increased acreage is noted from almost every State in the winter-wheat belt.

LARGE quantities of cigars are being shipped from Mexico to the United States.

THE militia companies of St. Louis, Mo., are said to be bankrupt and are about to disband.

AT Arpillapampa, in Arque province, Bolivia, immense coal fields have been discovered.

BUSINESS is almost suspended at Lisbon on account of the serious decline of Portuguese funds in London.

DERRICK C. DODGE, an Elkhart (Ind.) lawyer has been sent to prison for two years for horse stealing.

IN Philadelphia, the cost of the local government is about $18 per head; in New York City, the cost is $12 per head.

CURRENCY is so scarce at Oruro, Bolivia, that citizens are cutting the notes into pieces and passing the pieces as fractional currency.

PENSIONS are paid by the Government to the widows of three Presidents, eighteen Generals, one Colonel and two Rear-Admirals.

G. D. BYRD, in San Francisco, has just beaten the world's record by walking half a mile in two minutes, fifty-four and three-quarter seconds.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

AN accident occurred on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road near Syracuse, N. Y., by which four men were killed and many persons were injured.

MRS. ARSENE JULIAN and her one-year-old baby were burned to death at Bethlehem, Penn., by the explosion of an ordinary kerosene lamp which she carried in putting the baby to bed.

MRS. CLARISSA TOWNE died at Milford, N. H., aged one hundred years and eight months.

TWO men were drowned by the capsizing of a yacht in Hell Gate, New York City.

IT was discovered that a herd of Holstein and Guernsey cattle at the State Agricultural College at Orono, Me., thirty-two in all, purchased in Western Massachusetts and Connecticut, were afflicted with tuberculosis. The value of the herd was about $8000.

T. P. O'CONNOR, member of the British Parliament, arrived in New York City. He was accompanied by Mrs. O'Connor.

MR. AND MRS. HENRY M. STANLEY arrived in New York City from England, where the African explorer will inaugurate his lecture season.

A FIRE in New Rochelle, N. Y., destroyed several of the finest buildings in the town and valuable silverware and bric-a-brac. Loss over $100,000.

JACOB GENSHEIMER, aged twenty-five years, a convict in Sing Sing (N. Y.) prison, committed suicide by hanging himself with a sheet in that institution.

MRS. BARBARA LAMPRECHT, evidently insane, cut the throat of two of her children at Philadelphia, Penn., with a large butcher knife and then cut her own.

THREE mills belonging to the J. B. Williams Company of Glastonbury, Conn., were entirely destroyed by fire. The loss is placed at $100,000.

THE Wells Grain Elevator was burned in Buffalo, N. Y., causing a loss of $250,000.

DANIEL TAYLOR and Samuel Reigel were instantly killed and William Pettit was fatally injured by a falling wall at Doylestown, Penn. The accident occurred at the large new mill being erected by Swarthy Brothers & Co.

South and West.

AT Kingston, Tenn., John M. Wester, Jr., the Town Marshal, was shot by James Edwards, whom the Marshal was trying to arrest. Wester in turn shot Edwards. Both men died in an hour.

AT Riverdale, Ga., John R. McCullough, agent for an Atlanta guano house, was robbed of $4000 in money and $7000 in notes by burglars. He had them in a satchel in the room where he was sleeping. The satchel and notes were found later but no trace of the thieves.

THE village of Mercer, Ohio, is afflicted with a scourge of diphtheria. Nine children died during the week and fourteen new cases were reported. The schools have been ordered closed, and the inhabitants are leaving the town.

A GENERAL fight is reported at Irvine, Estelle County, Ky., in which John Wilson, Superintendent of Public Schools, and D. R. Lilly, son of Judge Lilly, were killed, and Grant Lilly dangerously wounded.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN, United States Minister at the Court of St. James, arrived in New York City. With him came the remains of his son, who will be interred in the crypt at Springfield, Ill., containing the body of Abraham Lincoln.

BY the breaking of a scaffolding raised ten feet from the ground, on which 150 men and girls were grouped for the purpose of being photographed, at Lyon & Healy's new piano factory, Chicago, Ill., William Kischangoil was killed, two fatally injured and several others badly hurt.

THE Georgia General Assembly convened at Atlanta. The Senate elected R. G. Mitchell, of Thomas, as President, and the House chose Clark Howell, Jr., of Fulton, as Speaker.

A FREIGHT train fell through a bridge across Comal River, near New-Braunfels, Texas. The first span of the structure gave way, and the engine and three loaded cars were precipitated to the water below, a distance of fifty feet. The engineer, Haily, and the fireman, Jones, were killed.

EX-MAYOR W. W. COTTRELL, of Key West, Fla., who a few weeks ago was a terror to the officials and was finally driven to Alabama, a fugitive from justice, was shot and killed by Gerald, the Chief of Police at Montgomery, Ala. Cottrell was drunk and was arrested by the police. He insulted the Chief and challenged him to fight a duel.

Washington.

THE President and Attorney-General Miller voted in Indianapolis, after which they returned to Washington.

SUPERVISOR KENNY refused to comply with Secretary Noble's request to surrender the books of the police census of New York City.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, commanding the division of the Atlantic, in his annual report to the War Department just made public calls attention to the subject of seacoast defence.

PRESIDENT HARRISON returned from Indianapolis, whither he made a hurried journey for the sole purpose of casting his vote.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER stated, semi-officially, that there would be no extra session of Congress.

THE amount of 4½ per cent. bonds redeemed under the circular of October 9 makes a total to date of $4,002,500.

MAJOR-GENERAL SCHOFIELD made his annual report to the War Department on the condition of the army.

SECRETARY NOBLE refused Mayor Grant's second application for a recount of the population of New York City.

Foreign.

AT a bull fight in the City of Mexico the bulls did not fight well and the populace tore down the ring.

IT is announced that the Dominion Government has decided to reduce the rate of postage to a two cent instead of a three cent rate throughout Canada and to the United States.

TWO Socialists were elected to the German Reichstag from Kiel.

THE British Government has entered into a scheme to supply the planters of Jamaica with contract laborers from Hindostan, the natives of Jamaica being unwilling to work on the plantations.

AT the close of the celebration of a Buddhist festival recently in the province of Sze-Chuen, China, a number of organized mobs attacked several Christian villages, burning the buildings and looting their contents. Twenty native converts to Christianity were killed during the disturbances and their bodies thrown into the Yang-tse-Kiang River.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE COLERIDGE, while presiding over the Court of the Queen's Bench Division, London, England, was stricken with paralysis.

THANKSGIVING DAY was observed in Canada by special services held in all the Protestant churches of the country.

HURLED FROM A BRIDGE.

Two Children Thrown From a Height of 65 Feet by a Woman.

A shocking tragedy occurred at Akron, twenty-four miles east of Buffalo, N. Y., about 8 o'clock a few nights ago. Miss Sarah McMullen, nineteen years old, who has lived in Buffalo the greater part of the past year, but who has been spending a few days at the house of Mrs. Patrick Brown, at Akron, received a letter which seemed to depress her greatly.

Shortly afterward she announced that she was going up to Falkirk, about a mile from Brooklyn street, where the Browns live, and Mrs. Brown commissioned her to buy groceries. She started, taking with her Mrs. Brown's little six-year-old daughter, Delia, and another little girl, Nellie May Connors, ten years old.

After getting the groceries Sarah took the children to the railroad bridge over Murder Creek, sixty-five feet in height. She induced the little girls to walk out upon the high structure, and there pushed Delia Brown over the bridge. She then grasped Nellie Connors and hurled her into the precipice below.

Nellie was instantly killed and Delia had her little arms and limbs broken. She is terribly bruised, but she will recover.

After commiting the fiendish act Sarah returned to Brown's and said: "I am going away. Perhaps you won't see me again," and went out.

She started for the bridge over the milldam at Akron, about ten feet high, and stepping out on the structure jumped into the water. Simon Brown saw her, and running to the spot rescued her. Her actions excited suspicion, and the children not returning, search was made for them. At two o'clock next morning they were found. Sarah will not talk upon the subject, and no reason is assigned for the terrible deed.

THREE locomotives have been shipped from this country to Palestine for the new railroad between Joppa and Jerusalem. They are named Joppa, Jerusalem and Ramleh.

WOMAN'S INTUITION.

Nearly Always Right in Her Judgment in Regard to Common Things.

An old gentleman over seventy, came into the city from his farm, without his overcoat. The day turned chilly and he was obliged to forego his visit to the fair.

To a friend who remonstrated with him for going away from home thus unprepared, he said: "I thought it was going to be warm; my wife told me to take my overcoat, but I wouldn't. Women have more sense than men anyway."

A frank admission.

Women's good sense is said to come from intuition; may it not be that they are more close observers of little things. One thing is certain, they are apt to strike the nail on the head, in all the ordinary problems of life, more frequently than the lords of creation.

"According to Dr. Alice Bennett, who recently read a paper on Bright's disease before the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, persons subject to bilious attacks and sick headaches, who have crawling sensations, like the flowing of water in the head, who are tired all the time and have unexplained attacks of sudden weakness, may well be suspected of dangerous tendencies in the direction of Bright's disease."

The veteran newspaper correspondent, Joe Howard, of the New York *Press*, in noting this statement, suggests: "Possibly Alice is correct in her diagnosis, but why doesn't she give some idea of treatment? I know a man who has been 'tired all the time' for ten years. Night before last he took two doses of calomel and yesterday he wished he hadn't."

A proper answer is found in the following letter of Mrs. Davis, wife of Rev. Wm. J. Davis, of Basil, O., June 21st, 1890:

"I do not hesitate to say that I owe my life to Warner's Safe Cure. I had a constant hemorrhage from my kidneys for more than five months. The physicians could do nothing for me. My husband spent hundreds of dollars and I was not relieved. I was under the